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1st Brigade—Hqrs., Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y. Col. Charles G. Morton, 5th U.S. Inf., in temporary command.

2d Brigade—Hqrs., Atlanta, Ga. Brig. Gen. R. K. Evans.

Central Department—Hqrs., Chicago, Ill. Col. William A. Shunk, Cavalry, in temporary command.

3d Cavalry Brigade—Hqrs., Ft. Riley, Kas. Col. C. A. P. Hatfield, 13th Cav.

2d Division—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas. Major Gen. William H. Carter, commanding. Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell ordered to assume command and to leave Manila about April 15, 1914.

4th Brigade—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas. Brig. Gen. John P. Wisser. Brig. Gen. Hunter Liggett ordered to command in February, 1914.

5th Brigade—Hqrs., Galveston, Texas. Brig. Gen. Thomas F. Davis. Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston ordered to command in March, 1914.

6th Brigade—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas. Brig. Gen. C. R. Edwards in temporary command. Brig. Gen. Thomas F. Davis ordered to command on Feb. 1, 1914.

Southern Department—Hqrs., Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, commanding.

Cavalry Division—Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss.

1st Cavalry Brigade—Hqrs., Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Brig. Gen. James Parker.

2d Cavalry Brigade—Hqrs., El Paso, Texas. Brig. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, U.S.A.

Western Department—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. Arthur Murray.

3d Division—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. Arthur Murray.

Pacific Coast Artillery District—Fort Miley, Cal. Brig. Gen. Charles J. Bailey. Brig. Gen. John P. Wisser ordered to command in February, 1914.

7th Brigade—Hqrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Brig. Ramsay D. Potts ordered to command.

8th Brigade—Hqrs., Presidio, San Francisco, Cal. Brig. Gen. Ramsay D. Potts. Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing ordered to command.

Philippine Department—Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell. Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry ordered to sail for Manila March 5, 1914, to assume command.

District of Luzon: Brig. Gen. El D. Hoyle.

Hawaiian Department—Hqrs., Honolulu, Oahu, H.T. Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston. Major Gen. William H. Carter ordered to command in March, 1914.

1st Hawaiian Brigade—Hqrs., Honolulu, Oahu, H.T. Brig. Gen. Montgomery M. Macomb. Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards ordered to command in February, 1914.

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4th Cav.—Entire regiment at Schofield Bks., Honolulu, H.T.
5th Cav.—Hqrs. and Troops I, K, L and M, Ft. Myer, Va.;
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Ill., and Troops E, F, G and H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
6th Cav.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.
7th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines, at Ft. William
McKinley, Rizal—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Dec. 30,
1910. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I.
8th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines, at Camp Stotsen-
burg, Pampanga—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. arrived Dec. 30,
1910. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I.
9th Cav. (colored).—Entire regiment at Douglas, Ariz.
10th Cav. (colored).—Hqrs., 1st and 2d Squadrons and
Troops I, K and M, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; Troop L, Ft. Apache,
Ariz.
11th Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.
12th Cav.—Hqrs., Machine-guns Platoon and Troops F and
G, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; Troops A, B, C and D, Ft. Bliss,
Texas; Troops I, K, L and M, Ft. Meade, S.D.; Troops E and
H, Ft. D. Russell, Wyo.
13th Cav.—On patrol duty on Mexican border. The head-
quarters and address of entire regiment, except Co. I, at
Pt. Riley, Kas., is Ft. Bliss, Texas.
14th Cav.—Hqrs. and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and
Machine-guns Platoon, Ft. Clark, Texas; I, K, L and M, Ft.
McIntosh, Texas.
15th Cav.—Address Ft. Bliss, Texas. The entire regiment
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racks, Honolulu, H.T. Hqrs. arrived in November, 1910.

2d Field Art. (Mountain).—Entire regiment in Philippines
—address Manila, P.I.; Hqrs. arrived Aug. 3, 1913; Batteries
A, B and C, Ft. McKinley, Rizal; Hqrs. and D, E and F, Camp
Stotsenborg, Pampanga.

3d Field Art. (Light).—Address Hqrs. and Batteries A, B
and C, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; D, E and F, Ft. Myer, Va.

4th Field Art. (Mountain).—Entire regiment at Texas City,
Texas.

5th Field Art. (Siege).—Hqrs. and Batteries A, B, C, E
and F, Ft. Sill, Okla.; D, Ft. Snelling, Minn.

6th Field Art. (Horse).—Entire regiment at Ft. Riley,
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6th. Ft. Strong, N.Y.

7th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
8th. Ft. McKinley, Me.
9th. Ft. Warren, Mass.

10th. Ft. Du Russy, Hono-
lulu, H.T. Arrived Janu-
ary, 1913.

11th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor
Island, P.I. Arrived Oct.
4, 1910.

12th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.
13th. Ft. Miley, Cal.
14th. Ft. Greble, R.I.

15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.

17th. Ft. Washington, Md.
18th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor
Island, P.I. Arrived Oct.
1, 1911.

19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.
20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

21st. Ft. Howard, Md.
22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

23d. Ft. Mills, Corregidor
Island, P.I. Arrived April
1, 1911.

24th. Ft. McKinley, Me.
25th. Ft. Miley, Cal.
26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.

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41st. Ft. Monroe, Va.

42d. Ft. Mills, Corregidor
Island, P.I. Arrived Oct.
4, 1910.

43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
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46th. Ft. Howard, Md.

47th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
48th. Ft. Mills, Corregidor
Island, P.I. Arrived Sept.
2, 1911.

49th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
50th. Ft. Williams, Me.

51st. Ft. McKinley, Me.
52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass.

53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.
54th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.

55th. Ft. Du Russy, Hono-
lulu, H.T. Arrived May
18, 1912.

56th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
57th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

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EX-SOLDIERS AND THE CONSTABULARY.

If the National Guard is to be made a Federal force it should be relieved of its former work of expanded police duty in time of riots and strikes. Then some such force as a state constabulary will be necessary in those emergencies created by large civil disorders with which the local police may find themselves unable to cope. While the suggestion that has been made by former Mayor Seth Low, of New York, that a state constabulary be established in the Empire State that would perform the same general police duty that has been so efficiently done by the constabulary of Pennsylvania, is worthy serious consideration, it should be remembered that it is not the form of organization or the scope of its duties that has made the constabulary of the Keystone State so effective. It is something more. Its success has been founded upon the ex-Army character of the men who have taken service in it. These former members of the Regular Establishment have brought to the Constabulary a knowledge of the value of discipline and the instinct of obedience which is sometimes lacking in police forces made up entirely of civilians. There are many ex-privates and non-commissioned officers of the Regular Army to whom positions in the Constabulary appeal as carrying on in a modified form the military work with which they have developed familiarity. With the different states organizing constabulary establishments there would be a future offered to former enlisted men of the Army that would be of advantage to the commonwealth in general and to the men themselves. It has been found that many former Regulars after a period of time spent in civil pursuits yearn again for the life of the soldier, and to such the constabulary would be a decided attraction. There would be no question of their worthiness, as their discharge papers would be a guarantee of their previous work, and the states would thus profit by having men in their state police force of whose moral character they could be assured and of whose ability to handle themselves properly in times of excitement and panic they could be certain. One of the most desired characteristics in men of such a force is that in moments of great public turmoil they will not allow themselves to be carried away into the commission of hasty acts which, instead of diminishing disorder, may tend only to augment it, by inflaming the chief actors in the disturbance and their sympathizers. Lack of self-restraint has been apparent in too many instances where the local police and even the Militia have not shown the forbearance and tactful firmness which are associated almost instinctively with men of the Regular Army. Another feature of benefit to a community in having ex-Regulars in the constabulary is that a knowledge that such men are in its ranks should have a deterrent influence upon the forces that make for disorder, for the average citizen is well aware that the Regular is a man who cannot be played with, that he knows his duty, and although not hasty in action is swift and direct when the time comes to move. This was strikingly shown during the great railroad strikes in the late seventies, when a handful of Regulars in Pennsylvania outbreaks proved themselves able to handle the ugliest of crowds that had defied whole regiments of the Organized Militia.

An officer of Infantry propounds these important questions: "At West Point there is a certain amount of Infantry training, but it covers thoroughly only the drill part. At Leavenworth the officer is instructed largely on the assumption that his command is trained. At the School of Musketry we have training in marksmanship

and some Infantry training, but the Infantry training part is subordinate. Do we have at any of our schools the tactical training of foot troops methodically and progressively carried on, culminating in field firing exercises calculated to show the real progress made by officers and men in the special phase under consideration? Should not young officers and non-commissioned officers be taught these methodically? Is there any better way than to use recruits to practice on? Such a school should give a capacity for training new troops for field work in the shortest possible time. The School of Musketry is the best adapted to be "The Infantry Training School." A skeleton battalion might be stationed for duty at the School of Musketry and as many recruits as possible sent there for a three months' course. The student body would then have a try out force to work with, and as officers and men showed special aptitude they could be retained. Has our Infantry training ever been on uniform, systematic, educational lines, and do any of our Service schools cover this subject properly? We have the books, but we are short on object lessons. Would it not be putting the horse before the cart to practice Infantry field training methods before we go to maneuver work?"

While expressing the belief that the time is approaching and perhaps has arrived when it is wise to make a civilian the governor of the Moro Province, Dean C. Worcester, former Secretary of the Interior of the Philippines, is of the opinion that the United States would by this time have obtained better results in its treatment of the Moros except for the policy of too frequently changing the military men through whom the Government exercised its policy. He does not believe that the fault has lain in the maintaining of military instead of civil rule in the islands, but rather in not giving the commanding officers there the time to finish their work. He cites the case of Brig. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, for a time governor of Jolo, as a very apt illustration. General Scott has had wide experience in dealing with the American Indians and knew how to solve the Moro problem. He was never too busy to give unlimited time for friendly conferences with datus who had questions they wished to settle. Once a band of hostile Moros established themselves in an old stone fort surrounded by thick underbrush. General Scott quickly moved against them and arrived in front of the fort before they were aware. He raised his hands in indication of his friendly intentions only to have them torn to pieces with a charge of buckshot. After having the first-aid bandages applied, he slipped his right arm through the bridle of his horse, took the trail of the man who was responsible for his being shot and followed it until he "got" him. The Moros all liked him all the better for the courage thus displayed, and when he left Jolo many of the old datus wept because of his departure. The substitution of civil for military governors in the Moro country, according to Dr. Worcester, has an advantage in that civilians can be kept in office indefinitely and the retention in office of men who have demonstrated their ability successfully to handle wild peoples is a matter of fundamental importance in dealing with them. Troops must still be kept in the Moro country, but "they shouldn't be sent into the field except in cases of real necessity. Spain failed to deal with the Moro successfully because she insisted upon forcing her religion upon him at the very outset. His faith is the very last thing the Mohammedan gives up. For the present we must leave his religion severely alone if we should win ultimate success." Professor Worcester speaks highly of the natural endowment of the Moro in respect to physical courage, mental shrewdness and manual skill, qualities which place him far ahead of most men of Malayan origin.

Quoting from the statement in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL concerning the racial degeneration of the Filipino because of intestinal parasites and poliudal fevers the Minneapolis (Minn.) Journal presents this as a new argument for our remaining in the Philippines for the sake of the Filipino, saying: "The Filipino has less need of our political example and instruction, our economic stimulus and moral inspiration, than he has of the microscope and test tubes of our doctors. Medical science, supplied through us, will complete the work of civilization in the Archipelago. The work of our physicians in Panama was epochal. And now Colonel Gorgas is going to South Africa to sanitize the diamond workers in Kimberley. He will cut down the death rate in that industry and will increase the efficiency, reliability and welfare of the workers. The nineteenth century was a great Christian missionary era, particularly of the Protestant churches. The twentieth century is likely to become a great missionary era of another kind. Just those countries which burned to introduce the Gospel among the heathen are the particular possessors and dispensers of medical knowledge and practice. And they are the ones which are getting more and more zealous to subdue to medical righteousness, so to speak, the insanitary and physically debilitated portions of the human race. But John D. Rockefeller does not lessen his subscriptions to Baptist foreign missions because he is financing a campaign against hookworm in the Carolinas and Georgia. Moral and medical zeal may well be supplementary, and no doubt we shall be subscribing to both funds in the next generation. But if we want good morals and good economic efficiency, first of all we must get good physical condition. That is the new wisdom of up-to-date humanitarianism. And what in the past has been put down to moral degeneracy, is as matter of fact the remediable

condition incident to parasites in the intestines or malarial microbes in the spleen. And in this recognition opens a new vast door of hope for the human race. Science, which has at last become the servant of human endeavor, is a mighty lever which, if properly applied, will lift up the whole of humanity to an entirely new plane, lift it out of quags and mires onto the solid hills of health and happiness and efficiency. Think of it! The optimism is well based. It has been practically demonstrated in Cuba, in Panama, and is going to be demonstrated again in the Philippines. Unless, indeed, the political abstractions of eighteenth century Jeffersonianism avail to thwart the application of twentieth century science, and thereby deprive the suffering Filipinos of the greatest felicity that fortune has handed them. Banish the parasite from the Filipino intestine and the Filipino will have manifoldly better cause to rejoice than though dowered with a paper constitution and a Jeffersonian independence."

The fact that the work of the pay department afloat, through the recent changes, now comprises the three important and entirely distinct fields of general store-keeping, the commissary branch, and the handling of financial accounts, justifies the belief that immediate relief should be given by providing an additional paymaster on each of the larger ships, whose sole duty should be that of a commissary officer. Each of the distinct fields in which the energies of the paymaster afloat must now be expended demands hard work and the strictest supervision, and especially is this true of the general storekeeping and commissary divisions where, owing to an inherent multiplicity of essential detail, an economic administration is absolutely dependent thereon. The wide range of the work is such as to make it physically impossible for each branch to receive at the hands of a single officer that close attention necessary to obtain efficient results. A proper amount of attention focused upon one branch too frequently requires the placing of undue reliance upon subordinates in another. In the opinion of those best informed of the needs of the Navy, there should be one officer to act as general storekeeper and to handle money accounts, there should be still another, a junior officer, detailed for independent commissary duty. It is realized, of course, that the personnel of the Pay Corps is not now sufficient to permit the assignment of this additional officer, since at present some pay officers have all three duties to perform on two and three ships. But the need of such officer is none the less pressing, and it should be met by early Congressional legislation that will permit the assignment of such extra officers to ships.

The need of additional drydocks at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., has recently been very forcibly brought out. The Vermont, returning from the European cruise, met with accidents that disabled her propelling machinery and necessitated docking. The vessel was docked immediately on arrival at Norfolk, in the only battleship drydock at that yard. Several weeks' work in dock will be required for necessary repairs. The Delaware convoyed the Vermont to Norfolk, and after arrival reported that it was desirable to have an examination made of her own shafting and propellers before accompanying the fleet on the winter cruise. This required docking, and necessitated the undocking of the Vermont before any repairs had been undertaken. The Louisiana and New Hampshire are now en route to Norfolk from Mexican waters, and both require docking. It is possible that the Louisiana may be delayed in dock for some time as the result of damage received at a recent grounding on the Mexican coast. While the Delaware, Louisiana and New Hampshire are being docked the Vermont is being delayed, as her repairs can be completed only while in dock. Fortunately, these accidents and emergency dockings have occurred in between the regular scheduled docking periods of the fleet; so that no delay in the routine docking of other battleships assigned to Norfolk will be experienced. As similar accidents to naval vessels may occur at any time, and as more than once in the past two or more vessels assigned to the same navy yard have simultaneously met with accidents requiring docking, the wisdom of Secretary Daniels's policy of recommending to Congress the provision of an additional battleship drydock at the Norfolk Navy Yard is clearly evidenced.

Construction work hereafter will be more directly under the jurisdiction of post commanders. They will not be authorized to make changes in any of the plans for work, but the officers in charge of it must report to the post commander and keep him advised of the progress of the work and of any change in the plans. Where the work is being done on the coast defenses the commanders of the Coast Artillery posts will have the same authority over it as the post commanders. This policy has been adopted in order to adjust many questions involving the conflict of authority between the post commanders and officers detailed to supervise construction work. Officers so detailed will exercise authority as if members of the staff of the post or coast defense commander.

"Why can't we have a real and consistent naval policy as well as Japan or Germany?" asks the Chicago Inter-Ocean. "The body of American citizens are not to blame for its absence. They are perfectly willing to pay for whatever recognized experts and public men who command their confidence say is necessary. What is needed is that Congress shall settle upon a broad and definite naval policy and stick to it year after year."

It is very satisfactory to be able to record that interest in first aid instruction as given by line officers of the Navy has been increased and maintained by competitive trials in first-aid and the resuscitation of the apparently drowned between teams from different divisions of the crew, prizes being offered for the team making the best showing. There is little doubt among those familiar with conditions on board the modern battleship in action that more attention should be given to such instruction. This instruction of the men by their division officers as a part of the daily drill and under conditions simulating as nearly as possible those existing in battle is the best method of teaching the principles of first aid so that they will be retained in the minds of men during the excitement of battle and applied when needed. Ability to apply these principles and confidence in the ability of others to do so will go far to avert demoralization among turret crews or other groups of men when surrounded by wounded. The psychologic aspect, as the Surgeon General of the Navy has well pointed out, is not less important than the physical. Such instruction is not a medical or a humanitarian activity, but a military, in that it aims to keep as many men as possible at their fighting stations, and, if properly carried out, it would tend to lessen the demoralization that might follow the appalling spectacle of a man bleeding freely from an inconsequential wound which he himself might very properly attend to if instructed in the means of doing so. In the modern latest battleships such instruction is more than ever important since the transportation of the wounded in such ships is possible only to a very small extent, with the result that those injured in turrets and isolated places are dependent at first entirely upon the skill of the others present. There can be no doubt, psychologically speaking, that the knowledge that one's companions are able to take care of the situation at first is certain to make men steadier than they would be if they thought that they would have to be moved half the length of the ship before receiving attention or lie where they were till help could be summoned. "More attention should be given to this instruction. It should be carried out more systematically and should be a part of the daily drill of every division under actual battle conditions as closely as they can be duplicated. Ships of the Naval Auxiliary Service have very limited opportunities for medical attention and instruction in first-aid to their crews would therefore be of the greatest value. Such instruction could be given when vessels of this service are in the vicinity of ships having medical officers."

Wide as are the duties and practice of the civilian physician and surgeon, the civil profession looks to the Federal services for knowledge along certain lines that are not within the scope of the regular work of the general practitioner. Such appeal is an evidence of the widening field of military medical and sanitary research and is a tribute to the originality and initiative of the medical men of the Army and Navy. Time was when this recognition of the special knowledge of the military surgeon and sanitarian was considered to be still in the gift of the future, but now, with the splendid results obtained by military medical officers in the treatment of tropical diseases, the value of their peculiar information is generally conceded by the medical profession. Although the desire for this co-operation is appreciated in the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of the Navy, and a number of officers have been detailed on such special duties, the shortage in officers in the corps frequently prevents compliance with requests of this nature. The diversity of the duties which response to such requests imposes upon naval medical men is illustrated by the following partial list of the activities of members of the Medical Department of the Navy, apart from the regular duties of this corps: Membership on the board of visitors, Government Hospital for the Insane and various civil hospitals; lecturing on tropical medicine, parasitology and surgery at various medical colleges; teaching physical training; special work with the pellagra commission and with the Philippine government; investigating problems of air supplies in submarines; the Alaskan coal fields and immunization against tuberculosis. In the annual report of the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering will be found comment on the expedition in charge of P.A. Surg. J. O. Downey, U.S.N., which visited the Bering River coal fields of Alaska for the purpose of mining sufficient representative coal to allow a sea test to be made on a large naval vessel. Eight hundred tons of this coal after being sacked was hauled on sleds from the mines to the banks of the Stillwater Creek by a party under Hospital Steward R. Aikman, U.S.N., "a difficult feat," says the Bureau Chief, "worthy of much praise."

The following comments upon the visit of a portion of the Atlantic Fleet to Naples were made in an official report by the United States Consul at that place: "Considering the large number of men that were ashore each day, and some on leave for a week or more at a time, and the few minor infractions of the law that occurred, the behavior of the men was satisfactory both to the Consulate and the police authorities. The general impression created here by the presence of these magnificent ships in the Bay of Naples was one of admiration and surprise. They are the largest warships that have ever visited the port, and their immense size and caged masts caused considerable comment. Hundreds of visitors were permitted to go on board each afternoon, and I am sure the impression created was one of real admiration and great respect for the American Navy." The following report concerning the conduct of the men of the fleet in French ports is made by the United States Naval Attaché at Paris: "As far as the behavior of the men of the fleet was concerned, personal observations in Nice, Villefranche and Marseilles, showed it to be exemplary, reflecting great credit upon the U.S. Navy. This has been confirmed to me personally by such officials as the Maritime Prefects at Nice and Marseilles as well as by the Mayors of those places."

The commanders of Infantry regiments of the Army have been asked to recommend officers to be detailed to serve with infantry in the German army and Cavalry colonels to recommend an officer to serve with a regiment of French cavalry. Four company officers are to be sent to the German infantry and one to the French cavalry. This is the first opportunity that the War Department has had to send officers to the German infantry although negotiations for such an arrangement have been pending for some time. Captains in the German in-

fantry are mounted, and on this account it will be necessary to furnish the officers on this detail with horses. Married officers on these details will not be allowed to take their families with them until they have been on duty for three months.

It may surprise many to learn that the highest rate for tuberculosis in the Army barracks in the last calendar year of 1912 was in the far northern climate, Vancouver, leading all the barracks with Fort Flagler, Wash., second. At Vancouver there were twenty-three cases with a rate of 17.87 per thousand, but there was a big variation between that and the second, Flagler having had only four cases with a ratio of 13.25. Col. George E. Bushnell, Med. Corps, was detailed to make a thorough investigation of the conditions at Vancouver. When he arrived he found the garrison in a state of mind bordering upon panic, owing to the idea that the cases were the result of a place infection. Colonel Bushnell at once examined the cases and on the completion of his work the epidemic had vanished. In his report on Vancouver this medical officer said that "the epidemic prevalence of chronic pulmonary tuberculosis in the Army as the result of infective conditions in barracks or elsewhere is an impossibility." In connection with this opinion of Colonel Bushnell it is instructive to note that of the 273 cases of tuberculosis in the Army in 1912, seventy-three, or more than one-fourth, were detected in the first year of service. In 1911 out of 258 cases sixty-eight were detected the first year of service. In the Navy, too, tuberculosis had a hard year of it in 1912, losing markedly by the improved sanitation. In all its forms tuberculosis showed a falling off. There were 255 cases in the Navy, with 11,448 sick days and only nine deaths in the year compared with 307 cases, 12,075 sick days and fifteen deaths in 1911. Active inquiry into the methods of prophylaxis is being continued. A medical officer of the Navy has been studying a system developed by a physician of Asheville, N.C., said to be of value in the prevention of tuberculosis and possibly the cure of certain cases in their incipiency.

Whether the physical standard for those enlisting as, or changing rate to, coal passers in the Navy is raised or not, there is a general belief in the Navy that at present it is too low, and that nothing is gained by this state of things. Efficiency is impaired by permitting boys too young and small to attempt this exhausting labor. Few will disagree with the contention of the Surgeon General that a rigid examination by a medical officer should be required before a change of rate to that of coal passer is made. However, as a general thing engine-room conditions are better than they were, but men of the engineers' force are prone to spend their entire time below rather than to wash and change into uniform required on deck. Every effort should be made to induce these men to spend their spare hours in the open air, and any requirements making this unnecessarily difficult and tending to keep them off the deck should be modified or abolished, according to the view of the Surgeon General. The number of heat affections continues to decrease from year to year and is now very small, while at the same time conditions are greatly improved on the newer ships, especially on those using oil for fuel. There is a belief among the medical officers that the circumstances affecting the engine-room and fire-room force and the care of those injured in battle should receive closer study, especially since transportation of the wounded in battle is impracticable there, and dependence must be placed upon first-aid. Lead poisoning in the Navy is less than it used to be. This ailment is caused by men inhaling lead dust while chipping paint in poorly ventilated spaces. Stricter requirements for the ventilation of apartments in which chipping and painting are done, together with the wearing of masks by men engaged in such work, may reduce the cases of such poisoning to a still lower figure.

Professor Witzel, the distinguished German surgeon, issued not long ago a pamphlet demanding military duty for the women of Germany. His program was to train women as helpers in the transport service and at rest stations, as auxiliary nurses and as assistants in the commissary service. Witzel aimed at compulsory service for the women as it exists for the men. He was supported by the distinguished German field marshal, von der Goltz, who demanded adequate physical training for women, preparatory for mobilization. These ideas have been attacked by many. The Balkan war has reopened the discussion. On one hand there are reported fiascos, on the other von der Goltz's demands have been supported. The distinguished Austrian professor, Clairmont, attacked the Bulgarian volunteer nurses in most bitter fashion. These women were devoid of any sense of responsibility, were led into the hospital operating rooms merely by curiosity and the desire to see blood, but disappeared after the operations when they were expected to render some aid. They refused to bathe or cleanse the dirty warriors, and otherwise showed not the least conception of what we term duty. His companion, B. Breitner, says the same thing, and adds that all these volunteer nurses did was to flirt with slightly wounded officers. E. V. Düring, telling of his experience with Montenegrin girls, says that he had a plain talk with them and thus averted gross scandal. The women who had taken instruction in samaritan work as a sort of pastime proved useless when it came to performing the unesthetic labors among the returned wounded. Düring therefore condemns home nursing courses as valueless.

The Army and Navy News, of San Francisco, a recent venture in the line of an illustrated military and naval paper, is published monthly at San Francisco and has just completed its first year with the number of December, in which appear letters from Major Gens. Leonard Wood and Arthur Murray; Col. Hamilton S. Wallace, Q.M. Corps; Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Rees, C.E.; Lieut. Col. Robert H. Noble, U.S.A.; Major J. L. Knowlton, C.A.C.; Lieut. John Potts, U.S.M.C., and Admiral Dewey, U.S.N., who argues for four battleships a year. General Wood considers the question of enlistment period, advocating a seven years' term with the right to transfer from the active service to the reserve at the end of three years, and even at the end of one year if the soldier is reported to be sufficiently efficient. "However we accomplish it, we must secure a reserve sufficient to build up our Regular Army to full statutory strength, make good the losses of the first months of war, and supply some new organizations. Every effort should be made to put a similar force behind the Militia. In addition, we must prepare a large number of young men as

reserve officers and officers of volunteers, or we shall be found unready when the time comes, and pay a very heavy bill for our failure to exercise ordinary intelligence in preparing for a condition which comes to all men sooner or later."

"The Affiliated Army and Navy Union" is a society to be launched July 4, 1914. Its membership is to include men who have served an enlistment in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and National Guard. The organization will stand for the promotion of clean politics, federal pension system for all federal employees, federal insurance, federal guarantee of bank deposits, single tax, abolition of the interlocking directorate between railroads, insurance companies and banks, federal ownership of government utilities and patents, and amendment of the income tax law to provide for twenty-five per cent. increase to date from any declaration of war. The extension of privileges of the Regular Army Home to all veterans over forty years of age having fifteen years' service, not less than three years of which is foreign service. Legislation to provide that any man serving in the U.S. Army, Navy or Marine Corps who voted at the last election preceding his enlistment, whether state or municipal, in his native city or town, shall be entitled to vote by mail. The passage of the Militia pay bill, federal legislation that will provide for each state's militia a dormitory building to be located in the largest sea or lake port of each state, or failing which to be located on the most navigable water. Legislation to provide for preference, other things being equal, in favor of honorably discharged soldiers applying for positions under either the federal, state, or municipal Civil Service.

In Athens there are constant processions through the streets of troops on their way to Macedonia, and notification has been made to the reservists of the classes from 1895 to 1893 to hold themselves in readiness for mobilization. These measures are taken in view of the Government's determination to be prepared for any eventuality. Negotiations with Turkey have been resumed, and, in spite of the somewhat unaccommodating nature of Hrant Bey, it is hoped that they may be brought to a peaceful, if not a permanent, settlement. Says the Army and Navy Gazette, "There is no truth in the report that Greece has handed an ultimatum of any sort to the Porte. Greece holds to the retention at any cost of the Aegean Islands that she has won from Turkey by force of arms, and, of course, of Crete also. Turkey contends that the islands near the Asiatic coast belong—geographically—to Asia. The Great Powers, who have assumed the onus of the distribution of the islands, cannot neglect this fact in considering this thorny question. No Greek government that consented to relinquish Mytilene and Chios could remain a day in office."

In a letter to Mr. Gustave Bender, secretary United German Societies of the District of Columbia, Col. L. M. Maus, M.C., U.S.A., says: "In his address before the Thirteenth International Congress Against Alcoholism at The Hague in 1911 Dr. Wlassak, of Vienna, states that Dr. Roese has statistics to show that only forty three per cent. of the sons of brewery workmen were fit for military service. Assuming that the same percentage of the daughters were likewise defective, we have good authority for believing that eighty-six per cent. of the children of brewery workmen of Vienna were mentally or physically defective on account of beer-drinking parentage." This suggests the inquiry as to how many children of the brewers would be left if it should so happen that the percentage were fifty-five for the sons and fifty-five for the daughters, making a total of 110, or ten per cent. more than the entire number of children unfortunate enough to have been born into families of German brewers.

Commenting on Lieut. Col. George O. Squier's gift to the nation of his "wired wireless" invention and its recent test in London, the Chicago Inter-Ocean says: "By its means it is possible to use a single wire simultaneously for telephony, telegraphy and aeronautics. The invention was designed primarily for military field use, but the possibilities in commercial use also seem great. Therefore there was an excellent chance for the inventor to reap considerable profit from his ingenuity. But did Colonel Squier try to do this? Not at all. Thoroughly imbued with the spirit of his services, he demonstrated its high ideals by making a present of his invention to the nation. That is the kind of return that men like Colonel Squier, Colonel Goethals, Colonel Gorras, Colonel Sibert, the late Colonel Gaillard and others render to the nation in time of peace. Do the pacifists do as much?"

A joint board of officers of the Army, designated by the Secretary of War, and officers of the Navy, designated by the Secretary of the Navy to consist of Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff; Major Gen. William W. Wotherspoon, Gen. Staff; Brig. Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance; Brig. Gen. Erasmus M. Weaver, Chief of Coast Artillery; Capt. Harry S. Knapp, U.S.N.; Col. George W. Goethals, C.E.; Capt. William R. Shoemaker, U.S.N.; Col. Edward Burr, C.E.; Lieut. Col. William G. Haan, C.A.C., and Major William Chamberlain, C.A.C., recorder, has been appointed to meet at the call of the senior member of the board, for the purpose of making a report upon the subject of the necessary defenses for the Panama Canal.

Flying fifty-eight miles in forty-six minutes and locating an "invading" body of troops and their equipment in the war game at San Diego, Cal., Dec. 29, Lieut. Joseph E. Carberry, 6th U.S. Inf., pilot, and Lieut. F. Seydel, C.A.C., of the 1st Aero Corps of the U.S. Army, captured the Mackay trophy. They were in competition with Lieuts. W. R. Taliaferro and H. Le R. Muller, C.A.C., operating second biplane. The latter air craft developed motor trouble and made a forced landing in bad ground, breaking its landing gear.

A fire broke out at Fort Snelling, Minn., at about six p.m., Dec. 25, and practically destroyed the wheelwright shop. Although a large post, it is at the present time garrisoned by one battery of Artillery and a few casuals only; consequently not a great force of men was available to fight the fire.

RETIREMENTS FOR AGE, 1914.

In answer to several requests we reprint the retirements for age in the Army and Navy for 1914, which appeared in our issue of Oct. 4 last, amended to date.

ARMY RETIREMENTS.

There are nine retirements for age in the Army scheduled for 1914, against eighteen in 1913. There are two among general officers, one in the Adjutant General's Department, one in the Quartermaster Corps, one in the Medical Department, three in the Cavalry and two in the Infantry. These retirements in chronological order are as follows:

Col. John T. Van Orsdale, 17th Inf., March 12.
Col. Henry P. Kingsbury (Cav.), I.G., April 25.
Brig. Gen. George Andrews, The A.G., Aug. 26.
Brig. Gen. Ramsay D. Potts, 8th Brigade, Sept. 1.
Col. Alfred C. Sharpe, Inf., Sept. 12.
Col. Frank West, 2d Cav., Sept. 26.
Major Gen. William W. Wotherspoon, G.S., Nov. 16.
Major Ira L. Fredendall, Q.M.C., Dec. 7.
Col. Charles A. P. Hatfield, 13th Cav., Dec. 9.

NAVY RETIREMENTS.

There will be only eight retirements for age in the Navy during 1914. Of these five are among the rear admirals, and one is among the medical directors, one in the Pay Corps and one among the chief boatswains. There are no retirements in the Marine Corps. There were fifteen retirements for age during 1913. The retirements for 1914 in chronological order are as follows:

Rear Admiral Vincendon L. Cottman, Feb. 13.
Rear Admiral Charles E. Vreeland, March 10.
Rear Admiral William H. H. Southerland, July 10.
Med. Dir. Frank Anderson, July 20.
Pay Dir. William W. Galt*, July 15.
Chief Btzn. John McLaughlin, Oct. 7.
Rear Admiral Reginald F. Nicholson, Dec. 15.
Rear Admiral William N. Little*, Dec. 31.
*Extra number in grade, creates no vacancy.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

Capt. of Engrs. W. Pedrick, Oct. 24.

PROMOTION OF ENLISTED MEN IN THE NAVY.

Under the law there may be appointed annually from the enlisted men of the Navy twenty machinists, and such additional numbers as may be necessary to fill vacancies caused by casualties in the grade of machinist. Machinists are warrant officers and are in line of promotion, after six years' service as such, to chief machinists, which gives them a commission and the equivalent rank of ensign. Such machinists or chief machinists as can qualify by examination and requirements as to age, are eligible to promotion to ensign upon qualification, and thereafter, are in line of promotion to all grades of the line of the Navy, up to rear admiral. Machinists are appointed from enlisted men of the Navy, and are selected for appointment by competitive examination, held simultaneously at such places as there may be candidates. The following named twenty-three enlisted men have successfully passed the examination in the order of merit of their names, and accordingly will receive warrants as machinists. They are the successful ones out of forty candidates whose papers have been received and acted upon. The papers of three candidates who were examined on the Asiatic Station have not yet been received and passed upon by the Department. It is possible that they also may have passed sufficiently high to entitle them to appointment.

Name. Stations.

Walter A. Buckley, receiving ship, navy yard, New York.
Frank E. Nelson, U.S.S. South Dakota.
Norman McL. McDonald, receiving ship, navy yard, New York.
Philip S. Flint, naval disciplinary barracks, Port Royal, S.C.
James W. O'Leary, receiving ship, navy yard, New York.
Charles W. Wagner, U.S.S. Connecticut.
Henry A. Reynolds, U.S.S. Wyoming.
George F. Veth, U.S.S. Wyoming.
James E. Kemmer, U.S.S. Arkansas.
James A. Newell, U.S.S. Arkansas.
William W. Holton, receiving ship, navy yard, Norfolk.
Fred C. Wolf, U.S.S. Delaware.
Charles J. Naprstek, U.S.S. Arkansas.
Max Bayer, receiving ship, navy yard, Norfolk.
Paxton Hotchkiss, U.S.S. Nebraska.
Leon W. Knight, U.S.S. Panther.
Harry M. Peace, U.S.S. Tennessee.
Henry H. Beck, U.S.S. Beale.
Frank F. Webster, U.S.S. Stewart.
John Reber, U.S.S. Hancock.
C. N. Koch, U.S.S. Utah.
Fred T. Rider, receiving ship, navy yard, Norfolk.
William S. Evans, U.S.S. Aylwin.

UNITED STATES BOY SCOUTS.

At the last annual meeting of the board of directors of the American Boy Scouts it was decided to change the name of the organization to the United States Boy Scouts to distinguish it from the Boy Scouts of America, a society opposed to military drill. This change of name is in accordance with the suggestion made in an article appearing in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of April 12, 1913, page 996. In their annual report the directors say:

"In addition to the confusion which has resulted from the similarity between the names of the two Boy Scout organizations, many advocates of the great movement also have misunderstood its purposes. The general public has in so many instances been confused by these facts that it has finally been decided by the board of directors to change the name of the parent organization to the United States Boy Scout, to be known as the third line of defense of the land, standing for peace, but not for peace with dishonor. It also stands for the Americanization of foreigners, and for not allowing the Americans to become 'foreignized.' It is not modeled after any foreign system, but is governed along the lines followed by the United States Army and the United States Navy. In their scouting exercises the boys are taught to emulate such American patriots as George Washington, Old Hickory, Davy Crockett, Sam Houston and Daniel Boone."

"The board of directors, influenced by patriotic motives, decided that a military training would not only instill in the boys qualities of manliness and self-reliance, but that it would also build up a line of defense which might prove of inestimable value in the years to come. For the past two years this organization has been supported by the board of directors, principally from their own private means; but they believe that a time will come when the Government will come to the assistance

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of a movement which is teaching the boys to be ready if necessary to defend their native land.

"There is nothing that will build up the character of a youth in such a systematic and complete manner as military training will. It teaches obedience, courtesy, alertness, neatness and self-control. Among the many opportunities offered by the Scouts is instruction in rifle shooting. Handsome medals are awarded to those boys who can attain a certain mark of accuracy. A marksman *must* live a good clean life in order to keep his nerves in the best possible condition. The slightest quiver of a muscle will change the flight of a bullet so much that it hardly seems credible. A fraction of an inch movement of the rifle may mean many inches away from the bull's-eye that the bullet will strike the target. A boy who knows how to handle a gun is afraid of any firearm because he knows the havoc they can work. A boy who does not know how to handle a gun is not afraid of firearms because he does not realize the seriousness of the subject."

A recent appointment that has been received with hearty favor by United States Boy Scouts of the metropolitan district was that of Capt. Peter Courtney, 22d Philippine Scouts, to be military instructor. Captain Courtney entered the Army in 1883 as a private in Troop K, 2d Cav., and served as private and sergeant in the 2d Cavalry and 8th Infantry, including service during the war with Spain until his appointment as captain, 22d Company, Philippine Scouts, Sept. 15, 1908.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY MARINE CORPS.

In the third edition of the illustrated booklet setting forth the advantages of joining the U.S. Marine Corps, the key of the volume is to be found in the quotation of the frequently seen newspaper headline, "The Marines have landed and have the situation well in hand." This is taken as an indication not only of the confidence of the public in the Marines, but also of the initiatory duty which this excellent body of Uncle Sam's fighters do in military expeditionary enterprises. Delving into the past the author of this book finds that "the employment of infantry as part of the force aboard ships of war was common to the Phoenicians and to all the maritime states of Greece at least five centuries before the beginning of the Christian era. Marines are especially mentioned in the account of the battle of Lade in the time of Darius, King of Persia, about 497 B.C. From those times to the present it has been recognized that the efficiency and effectiveness of a ship of war are increased by the addition to the regular ship's force of a body of men whose peculiar training fits them for military service both on land and sea." The Corps of Marines of Great Britain was originally established in 1664, and only about a hundred years elapsed before the U.S. Marine Corps came into being through the Act of the Continental Congress of Nov. 10, 1775. Though disbanded at the close of the Revolutionary War in 1783, it was permanently re-established in 1798.

One of the most instructive features of this beautifully printed and illustrated book is the table giving the savings of a private of the corps at the end of a thirty-year enlistment, allowing that the man spends five dollars a month. The table represents what he will save entirely on the pay of the private without including any additional pay that he may receive for good conduct medals, promotion to higher grades, marksmanship or any of the other extra pay a man may receive during his term of service. It is understood that the pay is deposited monthly with the paymaster of the Marine Corps and draws four per cent. interest. At the end of his first enlistment he would have saved \$540.61; at the end of the second, \$1,355.44; third, \$2,415.66; fourth, \$3,717.30; fifth, \$5,286.69; sixth, \$7,128.36; seventh, \$9,258.92; after thirty years, \$10,497.64. Supposing that the man joined the corps when he was twenty years of age, he would find himself at fifty years with a sum which, placed at interest, would put him beyond the reach of want in his old age, indeed would keep him in comfortable circumstances, even if he never worked again after leaving the corps. This is not taking into account the retired pay he would receive which is equal to three-fourths of the pay at the time of retirement, plus \$15.75 a month in lieu of rations, clothing, etc., which in the case of the private would be \$34.50 a month. Allowing that the man invest his savings of practically \$10,500 at six per cent. his income from it would be \$630 a year. Added to this his retired pay of \$414 a year, he would have a combined income of \$1,044 for the twelve months, or \$87 a month, more than \$20 a week.

Over each page of the book is placed the line, "Solders of the Sea." The pictures which diversify the text are exceptionally life-like, especially that showing the parade of the marines in Australia during the visit of the Battleship Fleet in 1908. The frontispiece represents the U.S.S. Wyoming at full speed. Other illustrations picture the camp life and drills, and amusements both on ship and shore. The booklet can be obtained from the Marine Corps headquarters, Washington, D.C.

FEEDING SAILORS ON THE WING.

By taking the feeding of the troops transported across the continent out of the hands of the railroad companies and supplying the meals itself from special dining cars rented for the trip the Navy Department has made considerable saving. The new plan was instituted by the Bureau of Navigation at the suggestion of John W. Kean, transportation clerk, who was instructed by the Department to accompany the draft and advise as to the practicability of the plan.

Six to eight hundred recruits are always in training at the Great Lakes Station, and every six weeks or two months 150 or 200 of these recruits are transferred to the east or west coast by special train. The Department has had in effect for years an arrangement with transportation companies to furnish a "substantial meal" on dining cars or at eating houses at fifty cents per meal. When meals are furnished on dining cars these cars are attached to the train at various points on the route of travel. The trains at times were late and the recruits went hungry. At other times, dining cars were not available and arrangements were made to furnish the recruits meals at eating houses or to furnish box lunches. When 150 hungry recruits stormed a railroad eating house there was generally great confusion. There was also considerable confusion in the Department in paying for the meals in such cases. In one instance a draft of 1,000 recruits were furnished with box lunches. The officer in charge reported later to the Department that for a number of meals many of the recruits did not receive a box, and the eating-house proprietors claimed that they had furnished the full quota of boxes, and were quite positive that a number of the recruits had "repeated." For these reasons the Department decided to try the plan of

subsisting these drafts from the commissary at North Chicago.

The Pullman Company has a limited number of what are known as tourists kitchen cars which they will furnish upon request. These cars contain a large coal range, an ice box and space on the car for the storage of meats—cook and assistant cook accompany the car. The remainder of the car outside of the cooking apartment is equipped for sleeping the same as a regular tourist car. A draft of 150 recruits was transferred from North Chicago to Seattle on Dec. 10, via the N.W. and G.N. Railroads, arriving at Seattle at noon on Dec. 13, six hours ahead of their schedule time. Food from the commissary at Great Lakes was placed aboard the train, and the following is a sample of the meals furnished en route: Breakfast—Fresh fruit, cereal, milk, fried pork chops, gravy, boiled potatoes, bread, butter, coffee. Dinner—Vegetable soup, roast mutton, canned vegetables, baked sweet potatoes, bread, butter, coffee and rice pudding. Supper—Sliced cold meats, potato salad, pickled beets, bread, butter, coffee and fruits.

The same system was followed in serving the meals as is followed on board ship. The meals for each two boys were furnished in their own section, the five tourist cars on the train being equipped with a table for each section. Two mess boys were detailed for each car to act as waiters. The bugler would sound the mess call, and on an average ten minutes was required to serve each meal, and on an average of thirty-five minutes the meals were finished. The bugler also at eight o'clock at night sounded taps and at 6:30 in the morning sounded reveille. These calls of the military service ringing over the prairies were the unique feature of the trip and caused a great deal of interest, especially when passing through country towns and villages. At several stations en route the recruits were also disembarked and went through their setting-up exercises.

In addition to the better food and service there is great economy in the new method of feeding the men. Under the old system these men would have been furnished meals on dining cars or at eating houses at a cost to the Department of \$639. The cost in this case was \$189.28 for the food, or an average of 44 4-10 cents per day per man.

CAVALRY IN WARFARE.

(From Our French Correspondent.)

Despite the fact that cavalry has played a prominent part in recent conflicts (Manchurian and Balkanic), the actual importance of that auxiliary arm is rather increasing than otherwise in the opinion of leading European experts, and both the Berlin and Paris War Offices are just now devoting special attention to the efficiency of their mounted forces, under the firm belief, strengthened by the experience of yearly maneuvers, that superiority for cavalry will tell, next time, just as decisively as it did in 1870-71.

Compared with what it was in 1870, French cavalry is superior in number and organization, though inferior in what concerns horsemanship. In this important respect, German cavalry that comprises a good percentage of long service men, has a distinct advantage, and the same may be said of the United States and English mounted troops. This French inferiority, however, is destined to rapidly disappear and (especially Saumur) Gallic mounted forces have every chance to hold their own in future conflicts, at least so far as horsemanship is concerned.

The quality of the riders and the endurance of the horses are not everything. The best tool is apt to be of small value in unskilled hands. This is what happened in 1870, when French generals sincerely believed that the sole use of cavalry was to charge, and neglected altogether to employ it for scouting, which explains that they were as a rule so perfectly ignorant of the whereabouts and intentions of the enemy, and so often surprised by unexpected attacks. They only thought of their cavalry when they were entangled in an unextricable mess, and then hurled it headlong, without preparation, on unrecognizable ground, against insuperable obstacles, to be uselessly mowed down by artillery and rifle fire, as at Woerth and Sedan; famous charges, which demonstrated, together with the bravery of the rank and file, the lack of competence of the high command.

Whatever degree of excellence French cavalry attains in the future, it is assured of finding at its head progressive and enterprising chiefs fully worthy to command it. During the last few months, for instance, the problem of the utilization of cavalry has been studied in a concrete manner, both in the army maneuvers in Southern France (where 120,000 men were engaged, of which 12,000 horses) and in special cavalry maneuvers under Cavalry Inspector Sordet, in the vicinity of Rheims, where 9,000 horsemen (three divisions) with numerous artillery and several aeroplanes, exercised continuously for seven days, in exceptionally bad weather, and under conditions so hard that some 1,500 horses were rendered unserviceable. An effort unprecedented in France in peace time, but which unmistakably speaks of thorough tactical training.

The duties of cavalry before battle, in practice nonexistent in 1870, are given to-day paramount importance. To gain and maintain contact with the enemy, to delay his movements by harassing tactics, while forming an impenetrable curtain behind which the commander-in-chief may, in complete security, maneuver his troops and make all necessary dispositions; such is the primary task unanimously assigned to Gallic cavalry, in imitation of the plan the Germans so successfully carried out in the last war and which they no doubt intend to repeat in the next conflict.

German and French cavalry tactics differ only in unimportant details. German experts believe, for instance, in the cavalry working independently on the lines of communication of the foe, whereas the French consider long-range strategic movements of that kind to be dangerous and insist that, at all times, cavalry must work in intimate co-operation with other arms. In support of this contention, it is worth recalling that, during the 1910 German maneuvers, a cavalry division abandoned the army of which it was part, to effect a long distance raid on the lines of communication of the adverse party, and brought about disaster to its own side, which was deprived of its assistance at the decisive moment of the contest. On this point, English authorities are in agreement with the French view.

So, to satisfactorily accomplish its comprehensive mission, French cavalry will probably have to defeat its German rival, which it will find across its path at every step, a task by no means easy, seeing that the French commander-in-chief will only have at his disposal (under the new *Loi des Cadres*) ten divisions against thirteen German. Hence the conviction, both in Germany and in France, that future conflicts will witness frequent cavalry fights and even great cavalry duels. History shows encounters between adverse horsemen that have ended in a "mélée," nine times out of ten, and to have been

decided by the saber. Heavy cavalry, especially cuirassiers, will enjoy advantages over light cavalry (hussars and chasseurs). This was demonstrated at Rézonville, and also at Sadowa, in 1866, when the heavy Austrian cavalry divisions Holstein and Coudenhove had the best, owing to their armor, of the light Prussian divisions of Generals Avesnsleben and Weyern.

Once it has got rid of its opponent, cavalry becomes a highly resourceful auxiliary, available both for turning movements or for use against infantry.

Notwithstanding the ever increasing efficiency of fire-arms in rate of fire and range, French military authorities (as also the German) are preparing to employ cavalry against infantry, as testified by the recent cavalry maneuvers which saw several charges against battalions surprised on the march or even entrenched. It is specified that the infantry to be thus attacked must be, from some reason or other, in the impossibility of efficaciously using its armament; (2) that it must be charged with extreme speed and vigor, and, of course, (3) that the ground must be favorable.

Mounted infantry does not find much favor in France. Commenting on the German decision to adopt bayonets for the cavalry musket, General Bonnal says: "Mounted infantry, may, from its mobility, render some service. Still, when it is considered that it will be inferior both to cavalry and to infantry proper, since its rifle and bayonet are necessarily shorter, I am for the retention of the old saber, practical and handy, and the ideal weapon for attack or defense on horseback. The lance may appear at first sight to be more redoubtable. In reality it is more fragile, cumbersome and only good for the first blow."

"Infantrymen on horses; that means infantrymen with additional legs and reduced armament. Let them beware of cavalrymen efficient in galloping and in handling sabers; they would promptly be destroyed or thrown back under the shelter of infantry proper."—(Colonel Cordonier).

On the whole, French officers agree with the Russian General Dragomiroff's pithy saying: "Thy horse is thy principal weapon, crush with thy house, while thou striketh with thy saber!"

These views are the outcome of the revival of the spirit of offensive avarice in the French army. The saber is considered the "ultima ratio" of cavalry fights for the same reason which caused bayonet drill to be put again in honor.

J. B. GAUTREAU.

Paris, Nov. 11, 1913.

GRANT'S UNIQUE PUNISHMENT METHOD.

In breadth and variety the field furnished by the Civil War for incidents fitted for romances appears to one to be almost endless, especially when in reading "Westways," the latest story by Dr. S. Weir Mitchell (The Century Company, New York), one comes across two episodes of the war entirely new and of a stirring character. This story deals with life in a small town in Pennsylvania in the period between 1850 and the close of the war, and is exceedingly interesting to the student of American history as revealing the gradual growth of sentiments in families respecting secession which, beginning in nebulous adherence to unformed political theories, advanced into grim-jawed determination on each side. Col. John Penhallow, a former officer of the Regular Army, has a wife born and reared amid slavery in Maryland and intensely devoted to the Southern cause. The gradual drifting apart of husband and wife without anything like an open break or a display of anger was typical of many families of the time, both North and South. One half of the book deals with the participation of some of the townsfolk in the war and hence the reader meets in the pages some of the great figures of that conflict.

One of these incidents has to do with a scoundrel Federal soldier ne'er-do-well who, during Grant's Virginia campaign, is seen to come out of a cabin followed by a young white woman screaming. She ran about among the groups of soldiers like one distracted and at last fell to her knees, rocking back and forth, sobbing. The soldiers laid hands upon the man, whose crime they too well knew. Then an officer with a staff rode up. The men fell back as they recognized General Grant. Leaning over the broken-hearted woman the General said: "I am General Grant. Look up at me. There shall be justice done, but I must know." She looked up a moment at the kind grave face, then with bent head and hands over her eyes she sobbed out what none but the General could hear. The man was brought before the girl, who identified him. Then General Grant said he would put a guard over her house. "Don't want no Yankee guard—le' me go—I've got nothin' to guard—I want to die." "I have no time to lose trying this scoundrel," said the General to an officer, "and we can't take along the only witness." He hesitated a moment. "Let your men tie him to a tree near the road. Let two of the guard watch him until the rear has gone by. Put a paper on his breast—make his crime clear." He said a word or two more to the officer and then, "Put on it, 'Left to the justice of General Lee.'" Under the card was written the name, "U. S. Grant."

The other incident is of a duel of two officers. A young Union engineer officer had ridden beyond his own pickets when a mounted Confederate officer dashed from the woods nearby, fired and then galloped toward a bridge over a small stream. The Federal was right after him, emptying his revolver. They exchanged shot for shot. On the farther end of the bridge the Confederate pulled up his horse and held up his hand. He called out: "It would not be fair—you would ride right into my pickets." The Union officer replied: "Thank you; I hope I have not hit you." After asking for and receiving the Confederate's name, the Union officer rode away. These two incidents having been criticized by some as too incredible even for fictive use, especially the one regarding General Grant's method of punishment, Dr. Mitchell has announced that the latter was based on the dictation of the sole survivor of Grant's staff who was present at the time. As to the duel at the bridge, which is altogether probable, the author says the Federal officer concerned was none other than Dr. Mitchell's brother, then in command of the 1st Colored Cavalry. (John S. Mitchell resigned as a second lieutenant in the 1st U.S. Colored Cavalry, Jan. 23, 1864.) Even Dr. Mitchell's story of the spies in Washington is founded on fact. Many a father and mother will profit by reading this book and noting in what a skillful way Colonel Penhallow changed a lad who might have grown into a milk sop into a stalwart manly youth not afraid to fight for his rights among the town boys and later ready to fight for the Union as a graduate of West Point. The leading men of the story having taken part in Gettysburg, the author has to describe that battle, which he

does in a masterly manner, giving a vivid word picture of the work of Cushing's guns, and the bravery of the men who stood under the rain of Confederate artillery fire preceding the charge of Pickett's division. We note two errors on page 315, Fort "Donaldson" for Donelson and the signature of James for John Penhallow.

PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION.

By Waldemar H. F. N. de Bille.

That Australia has determined to send troops to the international encampment to be held at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco in 1915, in which the infantry of sixteen European nations will be represented, is the interesting announcement made in a cable despatch from Sydney by Major S. A. Cloman, U.S.A., military aid to the exposition and acting commissioner to Australia. Australia is the only Anglo-Saxon nation to-day that requires compulsory service and has devised a system by which the citizen is not prevented from attending to his civil duties for any undue length of time.

Universal military training as a plan for national defense in Australia was brought about through conditions which are similar to those existing in the United States. The salient features of the Australian plan may be briefly summarized. Every boy between the ages of twelve and fourteen years is required to undergo a certain amount of training in schools consisting of physical exercises and elementary marching drill. These lads are known as junior cadets and are not organized and wear no uniform. On the first day of January after the boys attain the age of fourteen years they are medically examined, and if decided fit for military duty are compelled to go into training sixty-four hours each year; this time being divided into whole-day, half-day and night drills. All of their duties are performed within their own home zone and they are not compelled to leave the village or region in which they reside for drills.

At the age of eighteen years the cadets are again medically examined and organized immediately into the citizen forces and are, as far as possible, allotted to the arms they elect to join, but if assigned to the artillery or engineer corps they are required to undergo an equivalent of twenty-five days' training each year, seventeen of which shall be in a camp of continuous training. In other arms the period of training is sixteen days, of which only eight are in camps of continuous training. All Australians remain members of the citizen forces until they reach the age of twenty-five years and must enlist as privates, promotion being by competitive examination and in order of rank and grade next above that held at the time of the examination of the candidate for promotion.

It is evident that the length of time devoted to training of the citizen forces of Australia is about equivalent to that required of the National Guard of this country and as a number of regiments from the various states will be present at the international encampment at the exposition a fair comparison may be made of the efficiency of the two countries' reserve forces.

Of great interest to military men will be the troops of the sixteen European nations: England, France, Germany, Russia, Denmark, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Belgium, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, Norway, Sweden and Holland.

Extensive plans and preparations are being made by Major Cloman and Major General Murray, commanding the Western Department, for a varied program of exercises in which the troops of all the nations will vie with one another and with the 7th Brigade of the United States Army, now stationed at the Presidio of San Francisco. During the encampment a tournament will be held in which all of the military organizations will participate and the features which have been proved most popular at recent military exhibitions will be included.

Among the many events already scheduled are field battery displays, saber exercises, cavalry exhibition, infantry drills, tent pegging, riding and jumping, bayonet exercises, bayonet combats, tugs-of-war, sharpshooting, fencing with foils and sabers and bayonets, vaulting and bareback riding, historical military pageants, running and riding races, and machine gun competitions.

General Murray in a letter to John C. Scofield, assistant and chief clerk of the War Department, explained that he would arrange for daily drills and parades and reviews and would have big gun practice with full charges weekly and sub-caliber practice daily to which the public would be admitted. The opportunity which will be given the Army to popularize itself with the public at the exposition is not overlooked by General Murray, who added in his letter: "The Panama-Pacific International Exposition will afford a great opportunity for the Army to show itself to the people of this country and to the world in general which it should not miss. I fully appreciate this and shall do all I can toward helping with the Army exhibits."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

We are in receipt of the following new publications: "Bull Run, Its Strategy and Tactics," by R. M. Johnson. Houghton Mifflin Co., \$2.50 net.

"A Treatise on the Military Law of the United States, together with the Practice and Procedure of Courts-Martial and Other Military Tribunals," by Major Gen. George B. Davis, U.S.A. John Wiley & Sons, Inc., cloth \$7 net.

"American and English Studies," by Whitelaw Reid, two volumes. Charles Scribner's Sons, \$4 net per set.

"Simeon North, First Official Pistol Maker of the United States, a Memoir," by S. N. D. North, L.L.D., and Ralph H. North. The Arms Co., Boston, Mass.

"Navigation, A Method of Finding a Ship's Position at Sea by One Observation Only," by Capt. P. Thompson. F.R.A.S. Longmans, Green & Co., \$1.20 net.

"Personal Experiences among Our North American Indians, from 1867 to 1885," by W. Thornton Parker, M.D., Northampton, Mass.

"War Time in Manila," by Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U.S.N. Richard C. Badger, The Gorham Press, Boston, Mass., \$1.50 net, postage 12 cents. See page 521, our issue of Dec. 27.

"A Military Primer, Including an Outline of the Duties and Responsibilities of the Military Profession and an Elementary Discussion of the Principles and Practice of the Service of Security and Information," by Major Francis C. Marshall, 2d Cav., and Capt. George S. Simonds, 22d Inf. The Edward T. Miller Co. Columbus, Ohio.

"A Reader of Scientific and Technical Spanish for Colleges and Technological Schools with Vocabulary and Notes," by Lieut. Col. Cornelius DeWitt Willcox, U.S.A. Sturgis & Walton Co., New York, \$1.75 net.

"Recollections of a Fire Insurance Man. Including his Experience in U.S. Navy (Mississippi Squadron) dur-

ing the Civil War," by Robert S. Critchell. A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago, \$1.25.

"Auction Developments," by Milton C. Work. Houghton Mifflin Co., \$1.50 net.

"The Subanu, Studies of a Sub-Visayan Mountain Folk of Mindanao," by Lieut. Col. J. P. Finley, U.S.A., and William Churchill. The Carnegie Institution of Washington.

"Tributes to the Memory of Gen. Lucius Frederick Hubbard," by The Commandery of the State of Minnesota, Military Order of the Loyal Legion. The Cootev Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

"The Battle of Princeton, A Preliminary Study," by Alfred A. Woodhull. The Falcon Press, Princeton, N.J.

"Ready Reference in Parliamentary Law for Every Club Member," by M. B. Johnson. Ferris & Leach, 29 South Seventh street, Philadelphia.

"Our Lord's Birthday and Birthplace," by Mrs. L. Mervin Mau. Brentano's, New York.

"The Panama Canal," by R. E. Bakenhus, Civil Engineer, U.S.N. Reprinted from the U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings, Vol. 39, No. 2.

"Carnet De Campagne d'un Officier Turc. De Suloglu a Tchataldja. Lieutenant Selim bey. Berger-Levrault, Paris, France, 2 francs.

"La Resistenza Delle Artiglierie. Nuovi studi degli ingegneri Leone Coupaye e Pietro Malaval dell'Artiglieria navale francese. Traduzione e prefazione di Ettore Barvetta capitano di vasello R.N. Libreria Editrice Carlo Pasta, Torino, Italy.

"L'Allemagne en Péril, Etude Stratégique, Colonel Arthur Boucher. Berger-Levrault, Paris, France, 2 francs 50.

"Memoria. Explicativa de los Trabajos Realizados Por El Cupero Desde El 1º De Julio De 1910 Hasta El 30 De Junio De 1912, inclusive. Por El Mayor General Jose De J. Monteagudo, Jefe Del Cuerpo. Imprenta y Libreria La Moderna Poesia, Habana, Cuba.

"Paroles de Vaincu. Après le Défaite-Avant la Revanche, General Izzet-Fuad Pacha. Librarie Chapelot Marc Imhaus & René Chapelot, Paris, France, 7 francs 50.

CHRISTMAS MENUS.

From the 19th Recruit Company, G.S.I., Fort Logan, Colo., we have received a Christmas menu card which announced the following: Oyster stew, celery, oysterettes, mixed pickles, stuffed olives; roast turkey, cranberry sauce, oyster dressing, giblet gravy; mashed potatoes, French peas; roast pork, apple sauce, candied sweet potatoes, sweet corn, Waldorf salad; chocolate cake, cream cake, mince pie, pumpkin pie; apples, oranges, bananas, figs, dates, candies, mixed nuts; coffee and hot chocolate; cigars and cigarettes. The mess hall was prettily decorated with evergreens and bunting, as shown in picture, and the old oaken bucket and the well was in one corner of the hall. Capt. John B. Schoeffel, Inf., commanding the company, assisted by 1st Lieut. Isaac E. Titus, Coast Art. Corps. The first sergeant is John G. Wulbern and the quartermaster sergeant is William F. Wendt. Fred L. Tunze is mess sergeant.

The menu of Co. C, 29th U.S. Inf., on duty at Fort Jay, Governors Island, N.Y., consisted of the following: Celery, olives, pickles; oyster soup, cream crackers, hot wafers; roast pig, apple sauce, Lyonnaise potatoes; young New York turkey, oyster dressing, lettuce, cranberry sauce, sugared yams, creamed peas, green corn, mashed potatoes; fruit salad; mince pie, pumpkin pie; fruit cake, layer cake, nut cake; coffee; grapes, assorted nuts, oranges, bananas; cigars and wines. The roster of the company includes the following: Capt. Bryant H. Wells, 1st Lieut. Albert G. Goodwyn, 2d Lieut. Robert E. Jones, 1st Sergt. William M. Lewis, Q.M. Sergt. Elmer L. Cooley, Sergts. Harry Meyer, Forest B. Lloyd, Alvin Green, Foster J. Brissette and John Gray.

The Christmas menu program of Columbus Barracks, Ohio, recruit depot, in addition to the inviting bill of fare, contained a photograph of ten applicants for enlistment taken on Dec. 8, and a photograph of the same men taken on Dec. 15, one week later. The difference is most striking. The first photo shows the ten applicants standing in line carelessly and the second photo shows them in service uniform, standing at attention, a smart looking body of men, after only seven days' instruction. Col. George A. Dodd, Cav., commands the post, his staff being the following: Adjutant, Capt. Hugh S. Brown, C.A.C.; quartermaster, Capt. Hilden Olin, Q.M. Corps; surgeon, Lieut. Col. Charles A. Willcox, Med. Corps; charge of drills, Lieut. Col. E. E. Hatch, Inf.; and mess officer, 1st Lieut. Harry L. King, Cav. The menu was as follows: Sweet pickles, salted almonds, queen olives, celery; tomato bisque, crackers; roast turkey, oyster dressing, cranberry sauce, giblet gravy; potato soufflé, baked sweet potatoes, baked Hubbard squash; Graham muffins, butter, orange marmalade; brandy sauce, plum pudding, hard sauce; fruit cake, Devil's food cake, marble cake; apples, oranges, bananas; grapes, candy, nuts; cider; Swiss cheese, saltines, cream cheese and coffee.

The 9th Recruit Company, G.S.I., is in command of Capt. J. E. Wyke, C.A.C. Others assisting included 1st Lieut. P. M. Stevens, Inf.; 1st Sergt. Edward C. Payne; Q.M. Sergt. Calvin P. Millard; Mess Sergt. Guy T. Barnes, Sergts. Harry C. Hawkins, John C. Harris, Jesse K. Ellis, William A. Allen, Dover Bell, John Newmann, Hans Smithline, Ernest Birch, George E. Small, Walter McQueen, Clifford Neely, John M. Tibbets, George P. Malley, William Moss.

The band of the 24th Recruit Company is in command of 1st Lieut. William F. Wheatley, Cav., adjutant. The chief musician is Watson W. Knowles, the drum major is William F. Daugherty, and the principal musician is Harold E. Watson.

The roster of the Hospital Corps, includes the following: Major J. Ralph Shook, commanding; Capts. George F. Juennemann, John B. H. Waring; 1st Lieut. Douglas W. McEnergy; dental surgeon, 1st Lieut. Julian R. Bernheim; Sergts. 1st Class J. B. Anderson, Arthur Morehouse and Elmer J. Armstrong; Sergts. Thomas G. Bond, Maurice R. Jacobs, Bert F. Rivers, William J. Henry and Weston V. Schmawley.

We have received a handsome card from the U.S.S. Alert and the First Submarine Division, Torpedo Flotilla, Pacific Fleet, from Mare Island, Cal., showing the menus for Christmas and New Year's. The Alert, the mother ship of the submarines, is shown with four submarines tied up on either side of her. The roster of officers is as follows: Rear Admiral Walter C. Cowles, U.S.N., Commander-in-Chief, Pacific Fleet; Lieut. Comdr. Edwin H. Dodd, commander Torpedo Flotilla; Lieut. C. E. Smith, commander First Submarine Division; Lieut. Joseph V. Ogan, commanding U.S.S. Alert; Ensign F. W. Scanland, executive officer; Chief Mach. C. J. Collins, senior engineer officer; Lieut. C. E. Smith, com-

manding U.S.S. F-1; Ensign H. R. Bogusch, executive officer; Lieut. (J.G.) C. M. Yates, commanding U.S.S. F-2; Ensign H. A. Waddington, executive officer; Lieut. Leo F. Welch, commanding U.S.S. F-3 (winner of gunnery trophy, 1912-1913); Ensign Frank J. Lowry, executive officer; Lieut. (J.G.) Kirkwood H. Donavin, commanding U.S.S. F-4; Ensign A. L. Ede, U.S.N., executive officer; P.A. Surg. Reynolds Hayden, U.S.N., division medical officer. Commissary department, Paymr. R. E. Lamber, commissary officer; Paymr. Clerk H. F. Wight, accountant; Chief Comsy. Steward W. Medovich. Christmas menu: Queen olives, celery, mixed pickles; cream of oyster; spring-lamb chops, breaded, mint sauce; California squash turkey, chestnut dressing, cranberry sauce; spiced Virginia ham; southern style sweet potatoes, potatoes mashed in cream; garden peas in cream, cauliflower in butter sauce; lobster salad, mayonnaise; Roman lettuce with egg; English plum pudding, sauce; fruit cake; mince meat pie, pumpkin pie; assorted fruits; small crackers and cheese; black coffee and cigars. New Years' menu: Celery, radishes; chicken soup; eastern oysters on half shell; stuffed young turkey, sage dressing, cranberry sauce; browned sweet potatoes, mashed potatoes; spinach with egg, asparagus in cream; chicken salad, mayonnaise; plum pudding and sauce; pound cake, nut layer cake; custard pie, Washington cream pie; dates, fresh fruits; mixed nuts and cluster raisins; coffee and cigars.

The general mess of the U.S. torpedo boat destroyer Hull, Lieut. Herbert A. Jones commanding, spent an enjoyable Christmas at Mare Island, Cal., as the following menu shows: Crab cocktail; oyster soup, crackers; fruit salad; celery, radishes, young onions; roast young turkey, oyster dressing, giblet gravy, cranberry sauce; cold sugar cured spiced ham, cold roast veal; spinach, mashed potatoes, green peas; olives, sweet pickles; apple pie, pumpkin pie, mince pie; ice cream, cake; oranges, bananas, apples; mixed nuts, raisins, candy; cigars, cigarettes and Café Noir. The chief petty officers of the Hull are J. Bruce, chief water tender; E. Scherer, chief gunner's mate; A. Steward, chief machinist's mate.

We have received from Fort Logan, Colo., a number of Christmas menus, which are handsome specimens of the printer's art and reflect great credit on the post printer, Corp. Jacob V. Langhorne, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A. The menus are from the 5th, 9th and 19th Recruit Companies, G.S.I.; the 24th Recruit Company Band, G.S.I.; Hospital Corps and Mercy Hospital. A sample bill of fare, being that of the 19th Company, is given below, and the others were equally as good: Oyster stew; celery, oysterettes, mixed pickles, stuffed olives; roast turkey, oyster dressing, cranberry sauce, giblet gravy; mashed potatoes, French peas; roast pork, apple sauce, candied sweet potatoes, sweet corn, Waldorf salad; chocolate cake, cream cake; mince pie, pumpkin pie; apples, oranges, bananas, figs, dates, candies, mixed nuts; coffee and hot chocolate; cigars and cigarettes. The roster of the company includes the following: Capt. John B. Schoeffel, Inf., commanding; 1st Lieut. Isaac E. Titus, C.A.C.; 1st Sergt. John C. Wulbern, Q.M. Sergt. William F. Wendt, and Mess Sergt. Fred L. Tunze.

The roster of the 5th Recruit Company, G.S.I., includes the following: Capt. Mark Wheeler, Inf., commanding; 1st Lieut. Your M. Marks, C.A.C.; 1st Sergt. William Brinkmann; Q.M. Sergt. Nathaniel Stoll; Mess Sergt. John Bertell.

Judging from the menu of Depot Quartermasters' Corral Mess at Galveston for Christmas, 1913, a very happy day was spent. The menu was as follows: Oyster cocktail; queen olives, celery, mixed pickles; combination salad; roast sucking pig, apple sauce, roast spring turkey, oyster dressing, cranberry sauce, giblet gravy; mashed potatoes, candied sweet potatoes; mashed turnips, summer squash; mince pie, squash pie; New England plum pudding, brandy sauce; fruit cake, chocolate cake; apples, oranges, grapes, bananas; mixed nuts, mixed confectionery; coffee, milk, eggnog, Schlitz bottled beer; cigars and cigarettes. The roster includes the following: Depot quartermaster, Lieut. Col. C. R. Krauthoff, Q.M. Corps; assistants to depot quartermaster, Capts. Alfred Aloe, W. H. Noble and L. D. Gasser, Q.M. Corps; chief clerk, D. K. Mitchell; superintendent transportation, A. W. Whitehead; veterinarian, Q.M. Corps, Oliver A. Barber.

The Christmas menu card of the 135th Company (Mine), Coast Artillery Corps, U.S.A., stationed at Fort Totten, N.Y., contains photo of the company taken in front of their quarters. The members are a fine looking body of men. Its officers and chief non-coms. are: Capt. Fulton Q. C. Gardner, Lieut. Walter K. Dunn, 1st Sergt. William Avery and Q.M. Sergt. Thomas W. Todd. The menu applied solely to mine material, as can be judged by the following extracts: Linseed oil soup with Turk's head collars; stuffed mine cases; celery a la wick asbestos; electrolyte relish; pickled sister hooks and split keys; roast primed turkey with vulcanized joints. The dinner was a cabaret arrangement, with six pieces of music furnished by the 12th Band, C.A.C., and was attended by the company commander.

THE SERGEANT-INSTRUCTOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The advisability of detailing trained Regular Army non-commissioned officers as instructors and exemplars for the Organized Militia is past the experimental stage. All authorities concede that their influence is one of the best of the many good moves made in recent years toward the increased efficiency of the Militia. Under existing regulations there are few sergeant-instructors compared to the number of men over whom they have influence. In not a few instances the example and instruction imparted by one or two men are the strongest factors in the increased efficiency of an entire regiment. It is essential, therefore, that great care should be exercised in the selection of men for this detail.

The peculiar and more or less isolated position in which the sergeant-instructor is sometimes placed, i.e., the sole instructor and advisor in everything pertaining to military matters, makes it necessary that, in order to justify his position, he must have knowledge of not only his own particular branch or corps, but of practically every contiguous department in the Service. During the past two and a half years the writer has been called on to instruct on subjects covered in the following publications, which, of course, required that a thorough familiarity with these subjects was necessary: Army Regulations, Uniform Regulations, Artillery circulars, bulletins and notes, calisthenic exercises, Coast Artillery Drill Regulations, Target Practice, Infantry Drill and Field Service Regulations, Service of Coast Artillery, Manuals of Bayonet, Guard Duty and Small-arms Firing, ordnance pamphlets, Signal Corps Manuals No. 6, Soldier's Handbook, Butts's Manual and map reading. In addition to those listed above it was necessary to be informed on the following publications: Manual of Courts-martial, Military Laws of the United States,

Regulations Governing the Organized Militia, "Ballistics" (Hamilton's and Ingall's), "Military Explosives" (Weaver), Customs of the Service, Manuals of Pay Department, Q.M. Corps, Signal Corps No. 8.

The contention may be raised that a great many of the subjects listed herein are not within the province or knowledge required of a non-commissioned officer; that so large a list admits of exaggeration; that most of the higher subjects would be referred to the inspector-instructor; but evidence that will verify this statement is easily procurable, i.e., the word of inspector-instructors and National Guard officers.

When the detail of sergeant-instructor was first contemplated, and the clause inserted in Army Regulations which causes him to return to the line after about three years' duty, the authorities could not have fully appreciated the wide scope of duties of a sergeant-instructor. Aside from his theoretical or practical knowledge, his usefulness as an instructor depends on his ability to intelligently impart this knowledge to others.

With few exceptions this ability is acquired only through actual experience. In other words, a sergeant-instructor is much more valuable to the Militia after he has had a few years' experience with them than when he was first detailed. On the other hand, his usefulness to the troop, battery or company to which he is returned is narrowed down to his own specific duties as part of a comparatively small unit. The broad knowledge he has gained while on duty with the Militia is practically wasted.

The efficient sergeant-instructor is continually on the lookout for and keeps up with any changes in the various regulations, so that the organizations to which he is assigned may be up to date on all subjects. Why, then, are these specially trained men sent back to duty in a comparatively limited sphere of usefulness when their importance and proved ability in a broader duty is acknowledged? And, so far as existing rules govern, with the complimentary rank of private! It is hoped that some proper adjustment will soon be made that will elevate the present status of sergeant-instructor to a permanent rank and station that will warrant his strict application and devotion to a duty the only present reward for which is demotion.

SERGEANT-INSTRUCTOR.

SINGLE RANK OR CAVALRY REDUCTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Anent the "Franco-Prussian" cavalry drill and organization that is to be rammed down our throats much against our will and without a "chaser" I would like to register the following protest.

I was a participant in the Camp of Cavalry Destruction at Winchester from its ill-omened beginning to the bitter end, and the experience (so far as the drill and organization were concerned) has left a decidedly unpleasant taste. We were assembled at the beginning of the camp and informed that we were not there to ask questions, criticize or discuss the "experiments," but that we were there to obey orders and nothing else. Verily, a most excellent start in the direction of the unthinking piece of mechanism known as the "Continental soldier." We drilled three hours per day for six days per week (in double rank, of course) by platoons whose composition was as unchangeable as the laws of the Medes and Persians. After a man was once assigned to a platoon he could not be taken out without permission from the commanding officer, which virtually meant that he could get out only by death, discharge or desertion. In consequence at the end of a few weeks the platoons and squadrons were drilling very well and keeping very good lines, but it is only reasonable that they should with the experienced Regulars and old Cavalry horses that we had. If we had been a set of green volunteers with new horses and inexperienced officers there would have been a different story to tell. The men that we had would have kept good lines and drilled well under the rottenest organization and drill regulations in the world, given the same amount of time and the same permanently organized platoons. From time to time distinguished civilians and Army officers came to the camp and watched the performance; few, if any, of them saw the fearful jamming of the legs of the men in ranks, the cut and torn hind legs and hoofs of the horses ridden by the front rank, or noticed the daily run of the ambulance to pick up an injured soldier.

We had charges by platoon, by squadron and by regiment, all beautifully executed, but of little practical value. We had splendid terrain for charges in line, and were the whole United States, or even a large portion of it, as open and as free from obstruction as were our specially prepared maneuver grounds I would see some reason for the "charging squadron which strikes a smashing blow," but the fact remains that in our land of wire fences and narrow roads the charge in line will be as rare as a promotion in the Cavalry.

Where are we going to get an enemy who will make it necessary for us to deliver the double rank "smashing blow" against his cavalry? In Mexico? No, because the Mexican cavalryman doesn't fight that way. In Japan? No, Japan's cavalry is hardly worthy of the name. In Europe? Yes, and in Europe only, because European cavalry would be no more able to use their mounted charge in this country than we would, and if we ever are so unfortunate as to have war with any first class European nation the United States will be the battle ground. I don't believe that any of our military experts, either real or double rank, would be so rash as to claim that we could land an army in Europe. Our small fleet, divided as it is, could hardly prevent a European army from landing almost any place on our Atlantic seaboard. It is a known fact that Great Britain, Germany or France could land an army on our Eastern coast before our volunteers could be supplied with arms or uniforms.

Accepting the foregoing as true, it is manifest that we are preparing our Cavalry for the impossible. What, then, is to be gained by the change? Why, this: Out of the shake-up we may get a brigadier general and chief of Cavalry, and if not that some prominent Cavalry officer will some day become a brigadier general, either of Regulars or Volunteers, and it would undoubtedly be a step toward that end to be known as the father of that hybrid, our "New Cavalry."

Who is advocating the change from single to double rank? It is generally supposed in the Cavalry that these changes are advocated only by a small group of officers whose total service with troops is small. What reason do they give for advocating the change? The principal one formerly given was that a colonel could not handle his command, but, as a matter of fact, few of those who make this claim have ever seen a

colonel of Cavalry handle his regiment. If our colonels really cannot handle their regiments it would seem that a most excellent remedy would be to get colonels who can. Cavalry officers should be retired or fired at fifty-five anyhow. In the squadron (American, not French) to which I belonged at Winchester one officer favored the double rank; all others were opposed to it.

Why not apply the same test to our own drill regulations next summer? Why not get three regiments together and spend three hours per day for three months drilling under our own system and then compare the result with the double rank brigade? Why not keep our single rank formation, which is certainly more adapted to dismounted action, and prescribe a line of platoon columns for charging mounted troops?

It was supposed and hoped that we had heard the last of double rank three years ago when the Cavalry so unanimously turned it down. The lesson of the Hay bill for the reduction of the Cavalry by five regiments has not been heeded, and like the moth that flutters around the candle we will keep on to our destruction regardless of the painful warnings we receive. If we persist in going to destruction, and insist in harking back to the time of Hannibal and Alexander, let us at least avoid rewarding a passion for mimicry (doubtless inherited from our simian ancestors) which occasionally masquerades as genius.

CORNET OF HUSSARS.

DOUBLE OR SINGLE RANK IN CAVALRY DRILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Here is a review of letters by various officers who advocate double rank for Cavalry. These letters consist of a series of statements of the advantages of the double rank system over the single rank. I have tried to select the most important of these statements and to criticize them separately, the nature of the letters precluding any different treatment. As I had already formed an opinion against the double rank, my criticisms are probably prejudiced. The letters seemed to be based on experimental drills, similar to the ones we ourselves had last fall, where the troops were composed of ninety-six men each, double rank, platoons thirty-two men, sections sixteen men, distance between ranks, two yards.

1°. The formation specified reduces the front more than half in line, and the depth more than half in column * * * giving better control.

This statement is true only where the single rank is in line, or in column of platoons, or fours. It is not true of the line of platoon column, the double column, or the close column, which formations can all be assumed whenever the double rank organization can take its formation of line, or of column of platoons; evidently the "column" referred to.

2°. Changes of formation can be executed in less than half the time.

This statement is true only when the single rank system is taken in its most extended formations, and then only in a few cases. Whenever the change involves a break into fours, the single rank has the advantage.

3°. Movements are executed with more regularity and precision through having equal fronts of sub-divisions with the best instructed men in the front rank.

This is true provided the vacancies in the front rank are filled from the rear, as in the Infantry.

4°. The double rank can dismount to fight on foot from any formation.

This is also true of the single rank if, when the sub-divisions are in line, the command "Fours Right" is just given. It is a doubtful advantage in any case, since two ways of dismounting to fight on foot must be taught.

5°. The regiment can be dismounted to fight on foot from line * * * requiring no appreciably greater time than from column of fours.

The discussion of this statement involves the question of what "appreciably greater" means. In addition to everything which is done from fours, in this movement, the double rank must do the following: (a) The front rank rides forward eight yards; (b) the odd numbers of both ranks ride forward four yards; (c) after dismounting, both ranks form ranks; (d) the men in the rear rank move through the horses of the front rank. The least difference I can figure on is five seconds. In five seconds each man can fire one aimed shot, and this one aimed shot per man may have a material influence in establishing that "superiority of fire," which we are told is the deciding factor in a fire fight. Viewed from this standpoint the difference in time is decidedly "appreciably greater."

6°. Captains of Cavalry will command as many men as captains in other branches. It will dissipate the chagrin they now feel when they move their troops past one of our present field batteries.

I have no patience with this kind of argument. There is one test, and only one, to apply and that is fighting value; which organization will fight best.

7°. The system is as flexible, or nearly so, as the single rank.

I do not agree with this statement. The double rank is much more cumbersome whenever it is necessary to reduce the front to column of fours—which, owing to accidents of ground, must often be necessary. The column of sections is not as flexible as the line of platoons in column of fours, which has the same front. The wheel by sections (simultaneous movements by fours are not practicable with double rank) is slower than that by fours since the marching flanks move over circles of double the radius.

8°. In dismounted action a greater number of rifles can be thrown into a given position in a given length of time than from the single rank formation.

This argument presupposes again that the single rank is in its most extended formation. The single rank, given the same ground, can put just as many men in the same area as the double rank.

9°. Dismounted to fight on foot the troop in line occupies the same front as when mounted.

This is true. It is also true of the single rank's line of platoon column. When dismounted from columns of fours there is no advantage to either system.

10°. In mounted action the double rank has the advantage in giving a greater shock than the single.

This is the most important argument advanced in favor of the double rank, and is undoubtedly a true bill against the single rank system, if the single rank retains one rank for the charge. If, however, the troops of the single rank system were divided into two platoons, and the line of platoon column were adopted for the charge, this advantage would disappear. In this connection I refer you to General Ward's article in the March Cavalry Journal, in which he discusses the efficiency of the charge of the double rank, the line of platoon column of two platoons, and the line of platoons

toon column of three platoons. His decision seems to be given to the two platoon organization, and he recommends that troops be divided into but two platoons, whatever their size. I made a similar recommendation in the report required last November after the experimental drills, and also to the committee for the last meeting. I do not know if this came up for discussion, as I was unable to be present.

In the letters there are some pains taken to prove that the double rank was used prior to and during the Civil War. There seems to be some doubt about the Civil War, but the point is immaterial, since we want the best organization wherever it comes from.

One point that is not discussed is the greater proportion of subalterns that the large troops would require (one man putting this number at five per troop) and the consequent retarding of promotion. While it may be argued very properly that promotion should not be considered in a reorganization scheme, our promotion is bad enough as it is and we certainly do not want it any worse. We already have more subalterns than the foreign armies, certainly more than the English or the Germans, where promotion is much quicker than with us.

In conclusion I may say that in their arguments the writers of these letters take the single rank always in its most disadvantageous formations, forgetting that it is capable of being massed as closely as the double rank. Before deciding to change we should give the matter much more study than it has heretofore received.

K. B. EDMUNDS, 1st Lieut., 8th Cav.

THE MACHINE-GUN PLATOON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Much has been published in your paper concerning the reorganization of the Army, but little concerning the machine-gun platoon, and I ask a little space for a few suggestions.

There seems to be very little attention paid to that unit of the regiment. In time something may be done toward its improvement, but at present there seems very little progress. Many appear to look down on the machine-gun platoon as a surplus piece of regimental property. To increase the efficiency of the platoon the following should be taken into consideration.

First—Allow the platoon commander a free hand throughout the regiment in obtaining good material. As it now stands in the majority of regiments the troop or company commanders are allowed to contribute dead material to the platoon.

Second—Adopt a new rifle.

Third—Allow the platoon commanders to get a line on any proposed changes and modifications in the rifle and get their ideas before issue. They could report on good and bad points and changes could be made before final issue. At present they know nothing about changes adopted until issue by the Ordnance Department. Here on the border should any part of the rifle become disabled it is either a case of shipping the rifle back to the arsenal or awaiting the arrival of the machine-gun expert on his annual inspection.

Fourth—Detail a non-commissioned officer or selected private to take a thorough and complete course of instruction in the construction and general repairing of the gun. After qualification give him a kit of repair tools and send him back to his organization. It would be a good thing, if a private, to give him rank and pay of an officer.

Fifth—Do something for the acting first sergeants of machine-gun platoons on a financial basis. A drum major receives \$36 and has jurisdiction over twenty-eight men; he is also eligible to receive \$6 per month as mess sergeant. The machine-gun sergeant has jurisdiction over thirty-nine men, if headquarters detachment is included; acts as mess sergeant, if rationed separately as they should be; does the paper work, and is frequently responsible for property. He receives \$30 per month, and may draw pay of mess sergeant, but often the acting first sergeant is a corporal and not entitled to mess pay. If the pay was raised slightly and a nominal rank given all would be better satisfied and a better class of men would be attracted.

Sixth—Increase the quota of sergeants from one to three; make one first sergeant; one quartermaster sergeant; and the third could be squad leader for the headquarters detachment and in charge of the mess.

Seventh—Decrease the quota of corporals from three to two and use them as chiefs of section or gunners.

Eighth—Give the platoon a drill regulation; platoon commanders are now allowed a free hand in devising one. When an officer is relieved his successor nine times out of ten devises new drill regulations, thus keeping the men at wit's end as to the proper method of drill.

Last, but not least, give the machine-gun platoon a fair chance to show its good points, and perhaps the name of "organized mob" will die away.

SERGEANT, MACHINE-GUN PLATOON.

PAY OF LINE AND STAFF NON-COM. OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

If the War Department will investigate the subject of grade proportions in the various branches and its effect on enlisted men, some wide and inexplicable differences will be found. The Signal Corps, for example, with four per cent. of its enlisted personnel at \$75 per month; the Quartermaster Corps with about one hundred per cent., and the Hospital Corps with none. The Coast Artillery, presumably a fighting branch, with a very good proportion of men at \$65 and \$75 per month and other examples too well known to experienced military men to need repetition.

Granting that sergeants of staff corps should receive no higher rate of pay than their comrades of the fighting line, some consideration should be given to the fact that in modern warfare hardly any branch of the Army can be classed as non-combatant staff. Certainly not sanitary troops; witness the Russo-Japanese War; certainly not the Signal Corps; nor even the enlisted driver of ammunition trains who is a member of the Q.M. Corps.

Non-coms. and privates of the line will not undertake the course of study necessary and assume the responsibility attaching to the position of the non-commissioned staff without a material increase in pay and allowances. Men of some sort can doubtless be obtained to fill any non-com. staff position, but only by still further lowering the standard; a course likely to be disastrous in view of the numerous and diversified functions required in the staff departments. A majority of the General Staff are ex-company commanders of the line and naturally oppose any legislation that will make the non-com. staff positions relatively more desirable than those of the company non-com.; but it must be remembered that the staff also needs efficient men.

Consider for a moment a few inconsistencies: Ser-

geants (second class), Hospital Corps, at \$30, examination required, no opportunity for marksmanship or gunnery as in all other branches; sergeants (second class), Signal Corps, and second class electrician sergeants, sergeants of ordnance and engineers at \$36; sergeants of the line at \$30; corporals some arms at \$21, others \$24. Special ratings from \$5 to \$9 per month additional for the Coast Artillery; artificers, or saddlers, farriers, etc., in some mounted branches and not in others. The Cavalry farrier at \$21 caring for a sick horse, while the Hospital Corps private, first class, at \$18 nurses the wounded officer or soldier. These and other inconsistencies can be remedied only by legislation (which will never be enacted) fixing a definite per centum of every enlisted grade from the highest to the lowest, in every arm of the Service.

COMMON SENSE.

AS TO JACK LONDON.

New York, Dec. 21, 1913.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I have read with interest your comments on Jack London's "Appeal to Young Men," in which he says: "The lowest aim in your life is to become a soldier. * * * A good soldier is a blind, heartless, soulless, murderous machine. * * * The good soldier never tries to distinguish right from wrong. He never thinks, never reasons; he only obeys. * * * No man can fall lower than a soldier—it is a depth beneath which we cannot go," etc.

I know Jack London well, having rubbed shoulders with him in the Far East, in California and elsewhere at various times. From Jack London's own revelations I venture to submit that there are human depths lower than those to which he assigns the soldier, and that Jack London himself has sounded them. I refer to Mr. London's autobiography, "John Barleycorn."

One great difference between Jack London and a soldier is that the soldier obeys the lawful orders of his own superior officers, while Jack London obeys his own lawless impulses. Mr. London himself has told how he began his career in early manhood as an oyster thief, or, as he has preferred to put it, as an "oyster pirate."

I was in the Far East as a war correspondent with the Japanese when Jack London was expelled from the Japanese army at the front for striking his Japanese orderly. I have heard Jack London's attempted extenuation of this episode, and I must confess that my sympathy lay all with the defenseless orderly. The more Mr. London explained, the worse his offense appeared to me. Other foreign officers and war correspondents who were at the front then in Korea and Manchuria took the same view. In short, the Japanese were right, in our opinion, for expelling Mr. London for his misbehavior.

I was in California with Jack London when he built his unfortunate ketch, the Snark, and when he set out on her to cruise the Pacific. I was at her launching and was consulted by Jack London concerning her equipment. The first question he asked me was how to equip her with machine guns and other arms and munitions.

"What for?" I asked.
"Why, to fire on anyone who should attempt to steal anything off the Snark," he replied.

Yet Jack London pretends to hold with Louis Blanc that all ownership of property is a crime.

Mr. London himself has told how the cruise of the Snark became a nightmare because he could not agree with his navigator, and so came to blows with him on the high seas.

Why?
Because the navigator, having his own ideas of navigation and of his sea duties, would not obey the master's orders concerning technical points of navigation. So the master—Mr. London—flew at his throat.

Still, Mr. London casts a slur on the soldiers and sailors who obey their officers, and says to them: "Down with the Army and Navy!"

It is a pity that Mr. London does not avoid controversial literature to stick to his own delightful specialty—romance.

EDWIN EMERSON.

SOME NOTES ON RECRUITING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

It is universally admitted that the Army needs friends among the people. It must be popularized, etc.; and it would seem therefore that the first step in that direction would be an effort to send home the thirty thousand men discharged every year so imbued with love and affection for the Service that each one would become a walking advertisement for the Army. Our satisfied customers are our best advertisement applies to the Army as well as to the department store. It is no secret that the ninety thousand men discharged during the last three years have left the Service sulken and harboring resentment, and with the feeling that the Government has not kept faith with them. They enlisted believing that they would receive everything promised them in the recruiting circulars and gaudy billboards, and it was nowhere stated that their pay and allowances could and would be cut down to zero, and they still held to the full performance of the contract. Of course, when about to be sworn in they read the proviso about "pay, rations and clothing as are or may be established by law," but it never entered their heads that this legal phrase had such a sinister meaning or that the Government would use this loophole to evade the promises made in the recruiting circulars. The fact that only eight enlisted in the reserve speaks for itself. And I can easily guess the advice those ex-soldiers gave to brother John or cousin Jim when they in the throes of "wanderlust" sought his counsel.

I have seen it stated by an experienced recruiting officer that two bob-tailed soldiers can kill recruiting for six months in a town of 5,000, and it can easily be guessed what effect the army of ninety thousand knockers had on recruiting. These men had their rations cut down, travel and clothing pay practically entirely eliminated, and were compelled to wear somebody else's cast-off clothing, their pay cut down by the simple expedient of lengthening the enlistment period. I am not mentioning the abolition of double time, because that did not affect the men I have in mind. It is impossible to convince a boy in his first enlistment that it is necessary and just that he suffer the loss of his pay and allowances. Oh, it may be "law-right," he exclaims, but what of the ethics and morals of the case? Far be it from me to dispute with you gentlemen of Congress the absolute necessity and great wisdom in cutting off the fat emoluments and perquisites of the office of "private in the United States Army," but I

beg of you be on the square and just to the \$15 man and do not make the legislation retroactive. Show to the men that you will live up to the letter and spirit of the contract and they will do likewise, and when at the end of their enlistment they return home the Army will gain thirty thousand friends.

JUBEO.

WHAT TO EXPECT IN EVENT OF WAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

We are told that discharged soldiers are re-enlisting in the Marine Corps because "there is no seven-year reserves" in that corps. If we had, as we should have if we are going to enforce the Monroe Doctrine, an army of four or five hundred thousand conscripts, like the German army, we would have, in a few years, an efficient reserve, but it is impossible for us to have an efficient reserve under present circumstances.

In the event of a war an army of three or four hundred thousand Volunteers would be called for and every ex-regular officer in civil life would, backed by state influence, at once become a colonel of Volunteers, possibly a brigadier general of Volunteers. Every discharged regular soldier would go into the Volunteers possibly as a captain—certainly with no lower rank than first sergeant. Every officer in the Army under the rank of field officer would use all the influence he could to be appointed colonel of a volunteer regiment. Every enlisted man would use every effort to get his discharge and go into the Volunteers. This was the experience during the Mexican War and the Civil War, and would have been the same in the Spanish War if it had lasted long enough.

During the winter of 1861-1862 a first lieutenant of Volunteer Cavalry was arrested and punished as a deserter from the Regular Army, much to the indignation of the Volunteers, as he seems to have been the only one in that regiment who knew anything about soldiering. He was drilling and instructing not only the men, but the officers. In a country whose armies are all volunteers it is impossible to make civilians or soldiers believe that desertion is a great crime unless the deserter goes to the enemy or deserts to get out of a battle. In the above case the man changed his name and regiment for the benefit of that regiment and for himself, and they thought he should not have been punished.

With that sentiment existing would not the seven-year reserves be captains of Volunteers, possibly with a change of name. With that temptation it is hardly probable they would serve as enlisted men in the reserves. Even if caught and punished as deserters they could, after the war, have their records *corrected* as was done in thousands and thousands of cases after the Civil War.

In a country where the law claims that every man owes military service to his country and a few months' military service in his youth prepares him for citizenship. He feels that he must do his military service properly and that all other men should do theirs. He looks upon desertion as a crime and not as simply a change of occupation and change of employers.

VERANTI.

FOR A WARRANT RECRUITING OFFICER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Dec. 13, 1913, it was stated that there was to be a reduction in the enlisted strength at the recruiting barracks of the Army, on account of the recruiting service being too expensive. A great saving could be made by creating the rank of warrant recruiting officer, promoting the senior sergeant at each main station with the pay and allowances (except mileage) of a second lieutenant of Infantry; thereafter let there be an examination held once a year, for sergeants on recruiting duty, to fill vacancies that may occur. A saving of approximately \$160,000 a year could be made as the following table will show:

Mileage	\$74,000
Quarters, heat, light and fuel	26,000
Difference in pay	60,000
Total	\$160,000

A sergeant at main recruiting offices who has done the office work for two or more years could handle the recruiting business in his district without the assistance of a commissioned officer. On Oct. 31, 1913, there were twenty-five active officers and thirty-seven retired officers on recruiting duty at city recruiting stations, a total of sixty-two that would be relieved, twenty-five to return at once to the line and the thirty-seven retired officers could replace thirty-seven active officers now serving on other details, returning a total of sixty-two active officers to the line where they are needed. When the Philippine Scouts were organized the officers were drawn from enlisted men of the Army, and they made good, therefore there should be no hesitancy about turning the recruiting over to the recruiting sergeants who are familiar with the work and capable of carrying it on as at present.

RECRUITING SERVICE.

STAFF SERGEANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

No recent act of the War Department has given greater satisfaction to the majority of those concerned than the announcement of the establishment of a roster for foreign service of the sergeants of the staff corps and departments. It is hoped, as it is believed, that this will tend to a more equitable distribution of desirable stations than has prevailed in the past and remove a condition which has long needed correction. It has been established by law and regulation that no commissioned officer is "indispensable" for any duty, and it is encouraging to note the introduction of the same ruling in regard to sergeants of the staff departments.

A fair index of the quality of the privates in any branch of the Service is their capability to qualify for appointment as non-commissioned officers. That there is room for considerable improvement in this respect in the Army Hospital Corps is evidenced by the results obtained in an examination for promotion to sergeant of privates, first class, of the Hospital Corps, recently held in the Philippine Department. Thirty-eight applicants, recommended by their respective surgeons, were ordered before a board convened at Fort William McKinley. Two passed in the written and oral examinations; two others—deficient in certain subjects—were also recommended, making a total of four successful candidates out of a class of thirty-eight. This result demonstrates beyond question the fact that the Hospital

Corps does not contain, and is not securing, very many privates capable of development into non-commissioned officers, and is a matter of sufficient military importance to justify the need for remedial legislation heretofore recommended by the Surgeon General of the Army. Placing non-commissioned officers of the Hospital Corps on a lower pay basis than soldiers of analogous functions in other staff departments does not appear to be a success. The number of sergeants who purchase their discharges from the Hospital Corps would indicate that this grade is not considered particularly desirable by those who attain it.

INSURGENT.

In editorially discussing the defenseless coasts of the United States the January-February Infantry Journal says that the importance of seacoast fortifications has been greatly overestimated by the general public, and that an enemy would not nowadays seek to attack a port direct from the sea, but would land and take the fort from the land side, as did the Japanese at Port Arthur and the Americans at Santiago. The conclusion is that a vast amount of money has been spent upon one important part of our defensive system while the other and more important part, namely, the mobile Army, has been so neglected that it may be said to be a negligible quantity. As a proof of the truth of its contention that it takes longer to train infantry to any standard of efficiency than any other arm, the Journal cites the allegedly poor work of the Regular Coast Artillery troops in the recent military tournament at Madison Square Garden, New York city. That commanders of Infantry brigades should be selected from the Infantry arm is urged in connection with the recent assertion of Capt. George Van Horn Moseley, U.S. Cav., that an officer with no Infantry training cannot at the age of fifty-five be jumped into the command of a brigade and produce the good results which the Government should insist upon. In discussing reorganization of the mobile Army and the claim that the proposed increase would be too costly, the Journal says that about eight million dollars is charged in the estimates against the Army which should not be so charged; that these items include about \$900,000 chargeable to certain civil appropriations and \$7,300,000 to the Organized Militia, and that this sum would pay for a large part of the proposed increase. Capt. Richard Stockton, Jr., of the New Jersey National Guard, argues for the development of the National Guard into a Federal force. He believes that if the Guard could vote as to whether it would be a state or a Federal force it would vote almost unanimously for the latter. In commenting on this suggestion the Journal's editor seems to convey the impression that the service of the Organized Militia in the matter of strike duty, riots, etc., is something that has most markedly happened since the Spanish-American War, but most efficient work of that kind had been done years before 1898. The Journal says that the "Nation is to be congratulated on the admirable bill providing for the raising of a volunteer force which Chairman Hay, of the House Military Committee, introduced and had passed in the first few days of the regular session of Congress," and the hope is expressed that the Senate will act promptly and favorably upon this measure, and that when that law is out of the way "Army reorganization will be taken up in the same broad and liberal manner."

The three new Curtiss flying boats for the Navy all passed their tests the first time they entered the water; two on single non-stop flights, and the third made only one short stop to make a magneto adjustment. The tests for C-3 were run off at Hammondsport recently, with Francis Wildman as pilot and Lieut. B. L. Smith, U.S. M.C., and Ensign G. de C. Chevalier, U.S.N., both aboard as observers. Francis Wildman accompanied the boats designated as C-4 and C-5 to Annapolis, where the official trials were made on Christmas Eve. These were the new, high-decked mahogany boats, arranged for two passengers in the forward cockpit, and a 35-gallon gasoline tank in the after cockpit. In addition to a complete set of instruments the flying boats carried a useful load of approximately 690 pounds. C-4 was passed in one hour fifteen minutes. During the "hour" test Wildman's average high speed was 64.4 m.p.h.; average low speed, 45.2, or a working speed range fully loaded of more than 19 m.p.h. In the altitude test C-4 climbed 1,500 feet in ten minutes; C-5 was thirty seconds slower. Another of the Curtiss "Owl" boats designed for Capt. W. I. Chambers, U.S.N., was delivered for the work of the U.S.M.C. It is believed to possess many advantages over the ordinary "Bat-boat," as the English call these botailed craft, and is equally at home on either land or water. The wheels are housed within the hull, raised and lowered by hand-lever, while another lever locks them in either position. In place of the fabric wind-shield the "Owl" has a solidly constructed bow deck, which affords real protection to the occupants of the cockpit. It is not really a boat, however, as the hull or pontoon is not open.

The U.S.S. Mississippi will shortly be detached from the Atlantic Reserve Fleet and ordered to Pensacola, where she will become the aviation ship of the Navy. The Mississippi on its way to Pensacola will stop at Annapolis, Md., and take on board the officers there who have been detailed to aviation duty, and their equipment. It is planned to make the Mississippi the base of operations for the Navy aviators in developing aviation. All sorts of experiments in lighting upon ships and launching aeroplanes from ships will be conducted with the Mississippi. In all probability a system of aviation regulations and drill will be developed by these experiments. The Mississippi is a battleship of 13,000 tons, with a length of 375 feet on load waterline. She has a speed of 17.11 knots. She was first commissioned Feb. 1, 1908, and her complement is forty-seven officers and 754 men.

Considering in the Scientific American the question of the liability of the Panama Canal to damage by earthquakes Charles Dawson, Sc.D., J.G.S., concludes that this liability is small. It does not follow that a country in which strong earthquakes have been infrequent or altogether absent for several centuries will remain immune for yet another century, though it is very probable that the present condition of stagnancy will endure indefinitely. But instances to the contrary are not unknown. The state of South Carolina was by no means celebrated for strong earthquakes when Charleston was partially destroyed in 1886. Nor was Alaska known as

a distinctively seismic district until 1899, or perhaps until 1905, when the evidences of the greatest recorded earthquake uplift were revealed to Messrs. Tarr and Martin. Again, too much stress should not be laid on the rarity or absence of actively-moving faults in the Isthmian Zone, for surveys in mining districts show that faults may exist which the most detailed observations either on the surface or in mines would never have revealed. But, even if a violent earthquake were to occur at some place much nearer the canal, it does not follow that the works would be seriously injured as in the case of strong earthquakes the disturbance is chiefly upon the surface and is much less noticeable lower down.

The accident to the shaft of the U.S.S. Vermont will not result in any new investigation of the causes of such accidents. A most thorough investigation of this subject was conducted by the Navy Department about two years ago without any results so far as determining to a certainty what is the cause of the breaking of shafts which are made from the very best quality of metal. It is generally believed that the chief cause of such accidents is certain vibrations of the ship and engines, not necessarily at a high rate of speed, but more often at low speed. The Navy Department has been conducting experiments for two years to ascertain what are the critical speeds for engines, and an effort is being made to secure an instrument by which these vibrations can be measured. This investigation has gone far enough to determine that fifty revolutions, for example, may be a dangerous speed for an engine, while it may be perfectly safe to run at a higher rate of speed up to a hundred revolutions, when a critical speed is developed again. Injurious vibrations to shafts occur at different rates of speed for the same type of engine. There is a theory that no general rule can be laid down for any type of engine, but each must be treated as a separate case. In order to do this it will be necessary to secure a delicately constructed instrument to measure the vibrations of each engine.

Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A., commanding the Eastern Department, in administering a reprimand to Major Charles B. Hagadorn, 23d U.S. Inf., as per sentence of a G.C.M., said: "It is difficult to understand how an officer of Major Hagadorn's length of service and record could fail to fully appreciate the exact meaning of the instructions to remain at St. Petersburg unless he had started, and as said instructions were received by him before he actually started the only explanation of his action seems to be his illness, as set forth by the evidence. The fact that Major Hagadorn has been brought to trial before a court-martial, and the incident publicity of the offenses with which he is charged, is deemed a sufficient reprimand." Major Hagadorn, as we announced in our last issue, page 528, was found guilty of failing to obey orders, but not guilty of the charge of wilfully disobeying orders.

The G.C.M. which recently tried 1st Lieut. John T. Sayles, 12th U.S. Inf., in the Philippines, on charges alleging irregularity in financial transactions, sentenced him to be reduced ten files in grade and to be reprimanded. General Bell, in approving the proceedings, said: "In administering the reprimand the reviewing authority desires it understood that borrowing money by an officer from an enlisted man is subversive of discipline, that when the enlisted man is in his immediate command it is an aggravation of such misconduct, and when there is no payment for a long period it is conduct not only prejudicial to good discipline, but also most reprehensible. The reviewing authority regrets that it is necessary to punish a young officer so soon after he has been commended for bravery in action, and expresses the hope that the accused will, by constant endeavor, strict application to duty, and earnest adherence to the highest aspirations of the model officer and gentleman, efface this blot upon his record." Lieutenant Sayles, who returned to San Francisco on the transport *Logan* Dec. 13 last, was commended by Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell for his gallantry in the battle of Bagsak Mountain, on the island of Jolo, last summer.

As illustration of the temper of the Bulgarian people James Davenport Whelpley tells this story in the January Century in "The German Emperor and the Balkan Peace": A Bulgarian soldier lost a leg in the war against Turkey. The Queen of Bulgaria, who was very active in charitable work among the soldiers, was visiting the hospital in which this soldier lay wounded, and, seeing his condition, attempted to cheer him up by the promise of a new leg. She told him that in course of time she would be able to give him a very good wooden leg; but as these particular legs had not yet arrived she would in the meantime see that he had a peg-leg fitted to his stump. The soldier saluted his Queen and replied: "Your Majesty, I do not want a peg-leg. I gave a perfectly good leg to my country, and I want a good one in return." It would be extreme optimism, Mr. Whelpley thinks, "to believe that peace has now come to stay in the Balkans, for in all probability it has not. All of the states are jealous of one another. The Bulgarians, the strongest and most virile people in that part of the world, have been humiliated almost beyond endurance. They are sullen and revengeful."

An eighty-centimeter self-contained base range finder has been adopted by the Army. Its selection is the result of years of experiment by the Ordnance Department and officers in the field. Only a limited number, fifty, will be purchased at present, and it may be some time before they are ready for service. One will be issued to each regiment of Infantry and Cavalry in the United States and one to each machine-gun platoon of the 2d Division, from the first batch of the new range finders. The new range finder is extremely simple and can be used with very little instruction. It can be operated either from a tripod or in the hand of the soldier.

The following was issued from the Navy Department Dec. 31, 1913: The Secretary of the Navy extends the naval service his best wishes for a happy New Year. The officers of the Navy have proved themselves capable, tactful and efficient in the performance of their duties in the past; and the men are equally loyal and earnest in their endeavor to promote the good of the Service. The Secretary feels that he can depend upon the best

efforts of officers and men to continue to raise the standard of the Service, to preserve high ideals of honor and loyalty, and to be ready for any duty that may devolve upon them in the future. With this reliance in their integrity, the Secretary wishes them a peaceful year of advancement, filled with the content and happiness they so richly deserve. The chief cause for gratification is the enthusiastic spirit manifested by officers and men in making effective the policy of the Department for the education, professional and academic, of every man in the Service. It promises to be the chief glory of the Navy in the New Year.

So successful was the moving picture exhibition of the mobile Army of the United States, given at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, N.Y., on the night of Dec. 26, by Chaplain Thomas J. Dickson, 6th U.S. Field Art., that Col. Clarence P. Townsley, the Superintendent, requested that the exhibition be repeated on the night of Dec. 27 for the benefit of the Engineers and some others who had been unable to attend the first lecture. The exhibition was thoroughly enjoyed, and its value as an educator has received high praise. Colonel Townsley heartily congratulated Chaplain Dickson on the success of the exhibition.

Adjutant General Ellis of Kentucky received word on Dec. 31 from Governor McCreary to spend no more time in the siege in attempting to capture "Happy Jack" Hendrickson and his clan of mountaineers who are hiding in the mine between Pineville and Elys. The adjutant general was ordered to take a force of National Guardsmen from those on duty and enter the mine, and be prepared to act accordingly. Twenty searchlights have been obtained, and these will be used, while other men will follow heavily armed.

The British government came to the conclusion on Dec. 31, 1913, that it had made a costly failure in fitting the battle cruiser *Invincible* solely with electricity. She has been sent to a dockyard to have hydraulic power substituted for electricity for the working of the guns, and it is stated that this will cost about \$1,000,000. The vessel was the only one in the British navy fitted with electric power throughout.

Thus sings the Chicago Inter-Ocean: "In that land of changing scenes, happy, peaceful Philippines, where the bolo's grim tradition doesn't stay, where Tagalos sadly cry if Americanos die; there you hear the soldiers sing this evening lay: 'Bless, bless, bless the Filipinos, busy bees a-filling honeycombs!' They have quite forgot the Krag, hear 'em cheer the starry flag; and we may as well be packing for our homes!"

With the arrival of the 2d Cavalry at Fort Ethan Allen on Dec. 29 the movement to relieve the 5th in Arizona and 2d Cavalry at Fort Bliss, Texas, by the 15th and 10th was completed. According to advices received by the War Department the first squadron of the 5th Cavalry arrived at Fort Sheridan on Dec. 25, the second squadron at Fort Leavenworth on Dec. 23, and the third squadron at Fort Myer on Dec. 26.

The copy for the Navy and Marine Corps Register of 1914 is now ready for the printers. Despite the great amount of work connected with editing and reading proof on the book it is expected to be ready for the Service by Feb. 15. The only change of any importance in the new Register will be a column for shore duty beyond the seas. Under a general order shore duty beyond the seas no longer counts as sea duty, as in former years.

There exist on the surface of the globe 230 radiotelegraphic stations open to the public; of these Canada has 32, England 25, Russia 22, Germany 20, Italy 20, Brazil 16, East Indies 11, Spain 9, and France only 8. Over the different seas of the globe 1,200 mercantile vessels are navigating provided with wireless telegraphy. Here again, France with ninety vessels comes far behind England (590) and Germany (253).

Seaman Carriger, U.S.N., had a charge against him of \$34.50 on account of transportation and \$10 gratuity when he was discharged by sentence of a G.C.M., Sept. 25, 1913. He re-enlisted Nov. 3, 1913, under authority from the Bureau of Navigation. The Comptroller holds that such expenses could be charged only against the amount to the seaman's credit "when discharged," and could not "be refunded by the discharged prisoner from his future earnings upon re-enlistment."

The Comptroller decides that in the case of Olof Foss, a warrant officer of the Marine Corps of thirteen years' service, who died in the line of duty, \$133 was not an extravagant charge for his funeral expense, and that amount is allowed.

With the relief of Lieut. Col. George O. Squier, Signal Corps, U.S.A., as Attaché to the Embassy at London, two vacancies will be created in the diplomatic service. The other vacancy, at St. Petersburg, was created by the relief of Major Charles B. Hagadorn, 23d Inf. Colonel Squier is to be detailed as chief signal officer of the Philippine Department.

Adjutant General Macklin, of Maryland, on Dec. 30 issued orders for a battalion of the 5th Regiment, of Baltimore, to proceed to Chestertown to suppress any disorder that might grow out of the indictment and trial of the negroes charged with the murder of James R. Coleman, a farmer.

A Berlin despatch reports that arrangements have been completed for the reorganization of the Paraguayan army by Germans. Several high officers of the Kaiser's army, with German instructors, will sail for Paraguay early in the year. They have a contract for three years.

The battleship *Ohio*, which is lying at anchor off the Delaware Breakwater, according to a newspaper despatch broke a blade of her starboard propeller by striking a submerged wreck on Jan. 2.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Col. Adam Slaker, Coast Art., U.S.A., to retire from active service on his own application Jan. 23, 1914, was born in Illinois March 1, 1855, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1877, when as an additional second lieutenant he was assigned to the 5th Artillery. He was promoted second lieutenant, 1st Artillery, Oct. 13 of the same year; first lieutenant, June 30, 1882; captain, 6th Artillery, March 8, 1898; major, Artillery Corps, Dec. 20, 1902, and lieutenant colonel, Jan. 25, 1907. He is a graduate of the Artillery School and has served at various posts on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. His first service after graduation was at Fort Warren, Mass. He was among many other duties fire commander during the Army and Navy maneuvers at Portland, Me., in 1903; was in command of Fort Morgan, Ala., and Fort Baker, Cal., and his last post of duty was at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

Lieut. Col. Richmond P. Davis, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., promoted colonel from Jan. 24, 1914, by the retirement of Slaker on Jan. 23, was born in North Carolina June 23, 1866, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1887, when he was promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 2d Artillery. He was promoted first lieutenant in March, 1893; captain, Artillery Corps, Feb. 2, 1901; major, Jan. 25, 1907, and lieutenant colonel March 13, 1911. Colonel Davis was a member of the General Staff from Dec. 28, 1911, to May 1, 1912.

Capt. David P. Cordray, 26th U.S. Inf., who was found physically disqualified for the duties of a major of Infantry by reason of disability incident to the Service, and who was retired from active service as a major from Dec. 23, 1913, the date upon which he would have been promoted to that grade by reason of seniority if found qualified, was born in Ohio July 27, 1865. He was graduated from the U.S.M.A. in 1891, being promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 8th Infantry. His first duty after graduation was at Fort Robinson, Neb. Subsequently, among other duties, he was appointed inspector of Indian supplies in 1893 at Pine Ridge Agency. In 1895 he was transferred to the 17th Infantry, and was promoted captain in 1901. He was on the staff of Major General Ruger on Governors Island in 1896 and 1897. During the Spanish-American War he served in Cuba, being with the chief engineer of the 5th Army Corps. He went to the Philippines with the 17th Infantry in 1900, being stationed in North Luzon and Mindanao. He returned to the United States in 1902, and went to the islands again with the 26th Infantry in 1907. While on duty in Manila in November of that year Major Cordray went to China on a confidential mission for the Government. He was transferred to the 26th Infantry in June, 1903; was unassigned March 11, 1911, and was assigned to the 26th Infantry Feb. 20, 1912. He is now at his home in Newark, Ohio.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Kelly, of Termon avenue, North Side, Pittsburgh, Pa., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Helen Kelly, to Lieut. Arthur E. Rowland, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A.

The marriage of Mr. Henry W. Torney, son of the late Brig. Gen. George H. Torney, U.S.A., and Miss Blanche Benedict, daughter of Mr. Seelye Benedict, of No. 1 West Seventieth street, New York city, occurred at the Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel, New York city, Dec. 27, 1913. The ceremony was performed by Monsignor Connolly, an old friend of Mr. Torney's. Owing to the serious illness of Mr. Torney's father, now deceased, the wedding was very quiet, the only persons present being Mr. Seelye Benedict, Mrs. Albert Tilt and Lieut. Robert P. Glassburn, Coast Art. Corps.

Lieut. Comdr. William Russell White, U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. Utah, and Mrs. L. E. Turner were married in New Jersey after the return of the Atlantic Fleet on Dec. 18, 1913. The ceremony was to have taken place in Europe, but because the laws of most of the European countries require a residence of at least a month previous to marriage they waited until their return to this country.

Lieut. William H. Rupertus, U.S.M.C., and Miss Marguerite Louise Gorman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Terence James Gorman, were married in Washington, D.C., Dec. 24, 1913, at the Shrine of the Sacred Heart. The bride was gowned in a traveling suit of hunter's green broadcloth, trimmed with lynx fur banding. She wore a hat of French beaver, trimmed with yellow plumes, and a corsage bouquet of orchids and lilies of the valley. Owing to the recent illness of the bride's mother only the attendants, Mrs. May Gorman Walker and Lieut. F. J. Gorman, U.S.R.C.S., were present.

Announcement has been made from East Waterford, Juniata county, Pa., by Mrs. W. N. Pannebaker that her daughter, Lillian L. Pannebaker, has been married to Lieut. Chapman Grant, 14th U.S. Cav., grandson of the late Gen. U. S. Grant, U.S.A. The Lieutenant is a son of J. R. Grant. The young people met while the bride was a nurse in Washington, where she graduated. They were wedded in Jersey City July 22, 1913, by the Rev. A. B. Beodus.

Miss Lucy Smith, daughter of Senator and Mrs. Hoke Smith, of Georgia, was married to Ensign Alston R. Simpson, U.S.N., in Washington, D.C., Dec. 30, 1913. Wearing snow white middy costumes, Frank A. and Jonathan Daniels, the young sons of the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Josephus Daniels, served as pages to carry the immense court train attached to Miss Smith's wedding gown of white velvet embroidered in pearls. Orange blossoms held the bride's veil, and her flowers were white orchids and lilies of the valley. There were no attendants. Senator Smith gave his daughter away. The Rev. Charles Wood officiated. Mr. John K. Simpson, jr., was best man for his brother. Miss Callie Smith, the bride's débutante sister, held her bouquet. With the bride stood her sister, Mrs. Ronald Ransom; her sister-in-law, Mrs. Marion Smith, and Mr. Simpson's sister, Miss Maude Simpson. Many from official, diplomatic and resident society attended the reception, which followed the wedding breakfast at half-past twelve o'clock. Ensign and Mrs. Simpson after a brief honeymoon trip will return to Washington, the bridegroom recently having been detailed to the Mayflower.

Miss Sadie Murray, daughter of Gen. Arthur Murray, has named Wednesday, Feb. 11, 1914, as the date of her wedding to Lieut. Conger Pratt, 1st U.S. Cav. The ceremony will take place at General Murray's attractive quarters at Fort Mason, Cal., at four o'clock in the afternoon. Mrs. Maxwell Murray, the bride's sister-in-law, will be her only attendant. As at the wedding of Miss Carrie Murray and Mr. Ord Preston last year, only the family and close friends will witness the cere-

mony, but there will be a large reception immediately afterward. The bride and groom will enjoy a short honeymoon trip in the southern part of the state before going to the Presidio of Monterey, which will be their home.

A brilliant wedding at the home of Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., and Mrs. Bell, in Military Plaza, Manila, P.I., Nov. 26, 1913, was that of Miss Mary McCain, daughter of Col. H. P. McCain, A.G. Dept., U.S.A., to Lieut. Emery T. Smith, 5th U.S. Field Art. The beautiful grounds were aglow with Japanese lanterns, all the driveways being thus outlined. Laguna lilies trailed from top to bottom of the staircase of the house, with ferns and palms as a background for their beauty, and everywhere were great vases of white and golden flowers and wonderful ferns—the verdure of the tropics. A dais had been erected for the ceremony at one end of the ballroom. It was softly carpeted in green and illuminated from above by golden lights, hidden in a great wedding bell of ferns, white cadena and tulle. Enormous candles in massive silver candlesticks stood on either hand and the aisle, up which paced the bridal party, was sentined by eight more. White tulle and cadena de amor were festooned along the lengths of white satin ribbon forming this aisle, which fairy effect was repeated in the decorations over the supper table, with yellow lights above and green lights glittering through the fronds and blooms of the centerpiece. The two ushers were Capts. A. F. Comiskey and George B. Comley, 7th U.S. Cav. The matron of honor was Mrs. Bevan. The bridesmaids were Miss Nicholson and Miss Hineman, disguised as two orchids. From the golden calyxes rose white petals of shadow lace draped in a "V" decolletage. These two yellow-draped maids carried bouquets of yellow campanulas and ferns with broad satin ribbons of the exact shade of their costumes. Miss McCain came last on the arm of her father, Colonel McCain. Her bridal robe was none other than that in which her mother had been wed, and the rich white satin was of that marvelous old ivory tint that only time can give. From the lustrous folds draped about her svelte figure there foamed a cloud of white tulle veiling her shoulders and arms, surplice with rarest point lace. After the marriage ceremony the young couple received many congratulations. General Bell and his wife assisted in every way possible to make the affair the great success it was. The presents were arranged in a room to the right of the main entrance. They filled four large tables and were beautiful, costly and much admired by all. A buffet supper was served in a room at the eastern end of the ballroom. The Constabulary orchestra, under the direction of Captain Loving, rendered the music for the event. The bride's gifts to her bridesmaids were pearl and sapphire pins. From her mother she received all the flat silver for the table and a magnificent ring set with large diamonds. Lieut. and Mrs. Smith departed for Baguio on the first train for their honeymoon. They will occupy the beautiful home of the commanding general at Camp John Hay during their sojourn in the Benguet hills. "Mrs. Smith, née McCain," says the Cablenews-American, "is one of the most popular and delightful Army girls who has ever graced Manila by her presence. She came to the islands about a year and a half ago and immediately became a great favorite in local society circles, especially in the younger set. Lieutenant Smith served at Fort McKinley with his command until appointed aide-de-camp to General Bell about a year ago. A thoroughly efficient and capable young officer, he has the confidence and respect of his superior officers and the esteem and friendship of all who know him, both in the Army and in civilian circles."

Among the recent weddings which have opened the winter season in Washington, D.C., none has been more noticeable for simple dignity and refinement than that which took place Dec. 23, 1913, when Miss LeRoy Langdon Buck, youngest daughter of the late Col. William L. Buck, formerly of the 5th U.S. Infantry, became the bride of Lieut. Oliver Andrews Dickinson, 5th U.S. Inf., at present stationed at West Point. The ceremony was performed at St. Thomas's Episcopal Church. The chancel of the church and rails were profusely decorated with bride roses and ferns, and Christmas greens gave the season's appropriate touch of color. Although the day was somewhat stormy the church was well filled with representative members of the Army and Navy and society at large. A choice program of music was rendered on the organ, and at noon the lovely strains of "Lohengrin" announced the coming of the bride. There were no maids or attendants, but Miss Buck was escorted to the altar by her uncle, Col. Harry L. Hawthorne, Coast Art., U.S.A., who also gave her in marriage. The groom and his best man, Lieut. Harrison E. Knauss, U.S.N., awaited the bride at the foot of the chancel steps, where the beautiful betrothal service of the church was used, and then together the young couple and attendants entered the chancel, where the marriage rite was pronounced. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. Dr. William Pettis, assistant rector of St. Thomas, who had officiated years before at the marriage of the bride's parents, and had known the bride and her sisters from their birth. Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" was rendered as the bridal party left the altar and while guests lingered to express their congratulations. Miss Buck wore an exquisite walking suit of sapphire blue velvet trimmed with touches of ermine and a hat of gold lace, banded with ermine, and having a unique brim of moline. The bridal bouquet was a shower of lilies of the valley and orchids. After the ceremony the wedding party of twelve were guests of Colonel Hawthorne at a sumptuous luncheon given in the private dining room of the Army and Navy Club, where a round table superbly decorated with American Beauty roses held the following guests: Col. Harry L. Hawthorne, Col. John T. Thompson and Mrs. Thompson, Rev. Dr. William Pettis, Mrs. William L. Buck, Miss Louise Buck, Mrs. Vincent M. Elmore, Miss Lomaso Stiles, the bride and groom, Lieut. Harrison E. Knauss, of the U.S.S. Mayflower, best man, and Lieut. Henry M. Clagett, aid to the President and one of the ushers. After the luncheon the young couple left for New York on the Congressional train, and during their honeymoon will be entertained en route at Springfield, Mass., and at Fort Warren, in Boston Harbor, where Colonel Hawthorne, in command, will be their host. At the end of their trip Lieutenant Dickinson and his wife will return to West Point, where his detail will continue for three years. Among those of the family present were Mrs. William L. Buck, mother of the bride, and two sisters, Miss Louise Buck and Mrs. Elmore, wife of Capt. Vincent M. Elmore, 24th U.S. Inf., now stationed in the Philippines. Mrs. Elmore came from Montgomery, Ala., to attend her sister's wedding, but left for the South a few hours after the ceremony. The bride and her sisters are nieces of Mrs. Jack F. Ross and Mrs. R. V. Taylor, of Mobile, Ala. Guests invited to the wedding included Col. and Mrs. Heistand, Hon. Hannis Taylor and Mrs. Taylor, Col. and Mrs. Pickering, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Theleen, Mrs. Jack Philip,

Mrs. Henry D. Todd, Miss E. Semple Pettis, Col. and Mrs. Buffington, Mrs. E. A. Carr, Major and Mrs. W. P. Jackson, Major and Mrs. Normoyle, Birg. Gen. and Mrs. Hunter Liggett, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Landis, Major and Mrs. Ansell, Lieut. Col., Mrs. and Miss Hobart, Captain Tuttle, Mrs. John Russell Young, Lieut. Gordon Young, Mrs. and Miss Romayne, Lieut. and Mrs. Chynoweth, Capt. and Mrs. Clarke, Capt. and Mrs. John Perry, Mr. John Hillhouse Perry, Mrs. Townsend, Mrs. Baldwin, Mrs. and Miss Clagett, Major and Mrs. Krieg and others.

Lieut. Stewart O. Elting, 11th U.S. Cav., and Miss Ida Taft Eastman, of Littleton, N.H., were married on Dec. 20, 1913, at the Hotel Vendome, Boston, Mass. The ceremony was performed by Dr. James Alexander, of Brookline, Mass., who used the double ring service. There were no attendants. The bride's gown was of ivory satin, made with a court train, and trimmed with duchesse lace. She wore a veil of tulle, held in place by orange blossoms, and carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley. The bride was given in marriage by her brother, Richard T. Eastman, of Littleton, N.H. A reception and dance followed the ceremony. Lieut. and Mrs. Elting will be at home at Fort Riley, Kas., after Jan. 15, 1914.

The wedding of Miss Frances Truman and Lieut. David Owens Byars, 7th U.S. Inf., which took place on Dec. 27, 1913, at Louisville, Ky., at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Harry Clarence Truman, Cherokee road, was one of the prettiest weddings of the winter season. The Rev. T. M. Hawes, pastor of the Highland Presbyterian Church, was the officiating clergyman. The house was charmingly decorated in Southern smilax, mistletoe and white flowers. The ceremony took place in the living room, where an impromptu altar was arranged in front of the mantel. Boston ferns were banked, and the mantel shelf, which was covered with Southern smilax, had in the center a tall silver vase filled with white roses and lilies, and on each side were cathedral candlesticks holding lighted white tapers. The mantels in the other rooms were banked in the green, and the entire lower floor was lighted with white tapers. The musicians were seated in the back parlor, and played the "Lohengrin" bridal chorus for the bridal party to enter by. An aisle was formed with satin ribbons, held by two of the bride's sisters, Miss Lillian Truman and Miss Esther Truman. The two bridesmaids, Miss Frances Mayer and Miss Alix Truman, immediately preceded the bride and groom, who entered together. The bride wore a charming gown of ivory duchesse satin, the entire bodice made of white tulle and duchesse and rose point lace embroidered in pearls and rhinestones. It was cut square neck in front, with a De Medici collar of rose point lace in the back. The skirt was gracefully draped and made with a square train caught into the broad girdle formed of folds of white satin. The draperies in the skirt were caught with clusters of lilies of the valley. She wore the regulation tulle veil, worn off the face and adjusted with a Juliette cap of rose point lace and a coronet of lilies of the valley. Her flowers were a shower of bride's roses and lilies of the valley. The ceremony was followed by an informal reception and the supper. Lieut. and Mrs. Byars left later in the evening for Fort Leavenworth, to spend two weeks before going to Galveston.

The engagement was recently announced in Milwaukee, Mich., of Miss Elsie Bode, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Julius Bode, of that city, to Asst. Surg. William Howard Halsey, U.S.N., who is now on duty at the Naval Medical School, Washington.

The marriage of Mrs. Florence Compane to Capt. Edson C. Small, Phil. Scouts, took place at the home of the bride, 491 Railroad avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y., Dec. 28, 1913, Rev. Carl Proden officiating. It was quite a surprise to the friends of Captain Small, as it was thought he was a confirmed bachelor. But upon his return to the States last month it was plainly seen by the members of his family that there was something especially important in his visit to the States. Mr. and Mrs. Charles and Fannie Van acted as attendants. After a short trip to Atlanta, Ga., the Captain will return to his station with the 34th Company Scouts in the Philippine Islands.

RECENT DEATHS.

Brig. Gen. George H. Torney, Surgeon General, U.S. Army, died at his home at Washington, D.C., Dec. 27, 1913, of bronchial pneumonia, after an illness of several weeks. General Torney was born in Baltimore June 1, 1850. His first service was in the Navy, he having been appointed an assistant surgeon Nov. 1, 1871. He was made passed assistant surgeon Dec. 18, 1874, and resigned July 9, 1875, and was appointed assistant surgeon in the Army June 26, 1875. He was promoted captain in 1880, major in 1894, lieutenant colonel in 1903 and colonel in 1908. He was appointed Surgeon General Jan. 14, 1909, succeeding General O'Reilly. He was one of the most popular medical officers in the Army, and was known as a progressive and efficient officer. His services in San Francisco following the great fire were largely responsible for the excellent health conditions there. He was one of the first to recognize the value of the X-ray and made use of it on the hospital ship Relief when he was in charge of it. His work in the prevention of typhoid has been exceptional in large Army camps. In the Spanish War for a period of four months there were about 11,000 men in camp at Jacksonville, Fla. They drank artesian well water. In that time there were 1,720 cases of typhoid. Last year there were nearly 13,000 men in camp four months at San Antonio. Every man and officer had been vaccinated, and there was not a single case of typhoid. At Jacksonville 529 men died of disease while in camp. There were only eleven deaths in the camp at San Antonio, though at the time there was much typhoid in the city itself. Remarking on these facts recently General Torney said: "They are learning to make a camp." General Torney saw rigorous service in the Philippines and in Cuba. He was a member of the American Medical Association, Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, the American Red Cross and chairman of its war relief committee, the Army and Navy Club, the Catholic Club of New York and the Bohemian Club of San Francisco. He would not have retired for age until June 1, 1914. At the bedside when death came were members of his family and his attending physician, Major Deane C. Howard, Med. Corps, U.S.A. General Torney is survived by his wife, his daughter, Mrs. J. B. Ryan, the wife of Major J. B. Ryan, U.S.A.; Dr. George H. Torney, jr., Lieut. F. J. Torney, U.S.A.; E. J. Torney, of San Francisco, and H. W. Torney, of New York, sons.

The funeral of Brig. Gen. George H. Torney, late Surgeon General, U.S.A., took place in the post cemetery at West Point, N.Y., Dec. 31. The battalion of cadets

as well as details from all the detachments stationed there marched in funeral procession.

Pay Dir. Leonard August Frailey, U.S.N., retired, who has the rank of rear admiral, died at his home in Washington, D.C., Dec. 31, 1913, from illness incident to old age. He was born at Washington, Aug. 8, 1843, and was appointed an acting assistant paymaster Aug. 20, 1864. He was appointed passed assistant paymaster in the Navy in 1866, was promoted paymaster in 1866, pay inspector in 1894, and pay director in 1899. He was retired Feb. 17, 1905, at his own request, after more than forty years' service. He had twelve years and one month sea service and twenty-five years and seven months shore duty.

Lieut. Comdr. William Watt, U.S.N., retired, died of heart disease at his home, No. 48 Hill street, Morristown, N.J., Jan. 1, 1914, after an illness of two and one-half weeks. He was born in New York May 16, 1844, and was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1866. In 1867 and 1868 he served aboard the Iroquois and the Hartford on the Asiatic Station. Commissioned a master in 1869, he served on board the Congress in the North Atlantic Station until 1871. From 1872 to 1874 he was at the torpedo station at Newport, and from 1874 to 1876 was aboard the Brooklyn and the Monongahela. For the next three years he performed ordnance duty at the New York Navy Yard and in 1879 and 1880 was aboard the Alert. He was retired Jan. 31, 1883, for incapacity resulting from disability incident to the service, since when he made his home in Morristown. Lieutenant Commander Watts leaves a wife, three sons and three daughters.

First Lieut. Harry L. Simpson, U.S.A., retired, died at his home, No. 20 Belmont avenue, Jersey City, N.J., Jan. 1, 1914. He was born in New Jersey June 16, 1883, and was graduated from the U.S.M.A. June 15, 1904, being promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 3d U.S. Inf. He was retired as a first lieutenant in 1911, for disability incident to the service. During his active service he was stationed at Fort Liscum, Alaska, Seattle, Wash., and in the Philippines. He was commandant of the Wenonah Military Academy, at Wenonah, N.J., at the time of his death.

Major Samuel A. Rawls, A.G. Dept., National Guard of Florida, died at Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 15, 1913, after an illness of several months' duration. Major Rawls entered the military service of the state in 1887, when he enlisted in Company A, 1st (Separate) Battalion, Florida State Troops ("Jacksonville Light Infantry"), serving through the grades of corporal and sergeant in this company until July 25, 1897. On March 23, 1898, he was appointed lieutenant, junior grade, in the 1st Division, 1st Battalion, Florida Naval Militia, which position he resigned to enlist on July 26, 1898, in Company E, 1st Florida Volunteer Infantry ("Jacksonville Light Infantry"), for the war with Spain. He served until the muster out of the U.S. service of the company on Dec. 3, 1898. After the war with Spain he was connected in a civil capacity with the Quartermaster's Department, U.S.A., during the period of the American occupation of Cuba. On Feb. 22, 1909, he re-entered the military service of the state by appointment as major in the Inspector General's Department, and was assigned as inspector general of the 1st Brigade. On Jan. 8, 1910, he was transferred to the Adjutant General's Department, as major, in which position he has since continuously served until this date. "Major Rawls," says Adjutant General Foster in an official order, "was an efficient officer, and was deservedly popular with his associates in the military service, who will receive the news of his untimely death with deep regret."

Mrs. Patti L. Collins, mother of Mrs. Zahm, wife of Naval Constr. F. B. Zahm, U.S.N., retired, died at Washington, D.C., Dec. 23, 1913.

Mr. James Magoffin, brother of Mrs. Glasgow, wife of Capt. William J. Glasgow, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., died at El Paso, Texas, Dec. 17, 1913.

Col. Robert Morrow Kelly, for more than fifty years a prominent member of the Kentucky bar and managing editor of the Louisville Daily Commercial from 1870 to 1897, and father of the late Lieut. Hugh M. Kelly, U.S.A., died at his home at Louisville, Ky., Dec. 27, 1913. He served throughout the Civil War as an officer in the 4th Kentucky Infantry, U.S.V.

Ex-Adjutant General Charles W. Tillinghast, N.G. N.Y., died in Troy, N.Y., Dec. 27, 1913, from pneumonia. He was born in Troy in 1857. In 1896 he was appointed Adjutant General of the state of New York by Governor Frank S. Black. Before he was made Adjutant General General Tillinghast was a lieutenant of the Troy Citizens' Corps (6th Separate Company).

The death occurred Dec. 27, 1913, at Southsea, England, of Rear Admiral Sholto Douglas, British navy, retired, who fought in the Kaffir, Burmese, Russian and Chinese wars.

Mr. Isaac Rapp, who died at Carbondale, Ill., Dec. 27, 1913, was the father of Mrs. Brush, wife of Brig. Gen. D. H. Brush, U.S.A., and of Mrs. Bullock, wife of the late Lieut. E. C. Bullock; grandfather of Mrs. Deems, wife of Capt. Clarence Deems, Jr., U.S. Field Art., and of Lieut. Rapp Brush, U.S. Inf., and D. H. Brush, Jr., of Chicago, Ill.

The death of Mr. Charles B. Gose, father of Major E. B. Gose, 25th U.S. Inf., occurred at his home, Kinderhook, Ill., Dec. 13, 1913. He was seventy-six years of age. Major Gose is on duty at Schofield Barracks, Hawaiian Islands.

Mrs. Harriet M. Payne, mother of Dr. James H. Payne, U.S.N., died at Boston, Mass., Dec. 26, 1913.

Under date of Camp E. S. Otis, Las Cascadas, Panama Canal Zone, Dec. 15, 1913, Colonel Greene, 10th U.S. Inf., in regimental orders, referring to the death of Major Samuel Seay Dec. 5, 1913, at Takoma Park, D.C., which we have heretofore noted, says, in part: "Major Seay's service in this regiment was short; but long enough to impress us with his many excellent qualities, conspicuous among which was the fortitude displayed in his brave fight against an incurable disease, a long, hard fight in which he never lost his nerve. The sympathy of the regiment is extended to his family in their sorrow."

Mr. Cyrus E. Lothrop, who served in the Volunteer Navy in 1898 as a lieutenant, died in the family home in Grosse Point Farms, Mich., Dec. 30. Mr. Lothrop was a son of the late George Van Ness Lothrop, Minister to Russia during President Cleveland's first administration.

Cable advices have been received by the Department of State from the American Chargé d'Affaires at Stockholm reporting the death at 6:30 o'clock Dec. 30 of Her Royal Highness the Queen Dowager Sophie. Upon the receipt of this message President Wilson promptly sent a telegram to His Majesty King Gustave V. offering his own sincere sympathy and that of the Government and

people of the United States in the sad affliction which has befallen His Majesty and the royal family in the death of his well beloved and illustrious mother.

Mrs. Gertrude Harvey Lee died Dec. 26, 1913, in Manhattan, N.Y., as the result of injuries received by being struck by an automobile. Her husband, Richard Bland Lee, Jr., was probably fatally injured at the same time. They had dined with friends, and in crossing Broadway to take the nearby subway train were run down by a vehicle, which is said to have been running at a high rate of speed. The wind was blowing and a heavy rainfall necessitated holding low the umbrella. Mr. Lee was carrying, so the motor was upon them before they saw its approach. Mrs. Lee was the daughter of Col. Philip F. Harvey, U.S.A., and was in her forty-third year. She was married to Conway H. Arnold, late captain of 5th Artillery in 1895, and three years after his death in 1907, she married Richard B. Lee, Jr., of Virginia. "Mrs. Lee," writes a correspondent, "was widely known; she had passed many years of her life at Army posts and was popular in adjacent cities and to 'know her was to love her.' Her disposition was serene, her viewpoint always optimistic, her sympathies were spontaneous and generous to a degree seldom seen. Her constant aim was service for others, the last day of her life in this world was filled with Christmas loving and giving. Mrs. Lee was a highly cultivated woman in the best sense of the term and her lovely voice was often heard for charity and for the pleasure of her family." Two little children survive, Conway Arnold and Frances Harvey Arnold, who are with their grandfather, Col. P. F. Harvey, U.S.A. The funeral services were held Monday last at the Calvary P.E. Church, Manhattan, N.Y., and temporary interment was made at the Lutheran cemetery.

Freeman R. Bull, a marksman of international reputation and a member of the American team which defeated five British teams in the challenge match in England in 1889, died at Springfield, Mass., Jan. 1, as a result of injuries sustained by falling on a sidewalk. Mr. Bull was employed for fifty-one years in the U.S. armory and was eighty-two years old when he died. His shooting career began in 1867, when a statement appears to the effect that Springfield's rifle couldn't hit a flock of barns. Col. J. G. Benton, U.S.A., then commandant of the Springfield Armory, became indignant. Mr. Bull, M. W. Bull, his brother; R. T. Hare and J. F. Cranston, who were employed in the government gun testing department, gave the old .45 caliber Springfield rifle a tryout and later made fine records with it.

Capt. H. Henri Copeland, adjutant, 3d Inf., N.G.S.C., brother of Asst. Civil Engr. D. Graham Copeland, U.S.N., died Dec. 29 at Bamberg, S.C.

PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.

Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, U.S.N., started for Charleston, S.C., Dec. 26, to remain until Jan. 2.

A son, Victor Blue, was born to the wife of Rear Admiral Victor Blue, U.S.N., at Washington, D.C., Dec. 25, 1913.

Major John H. Allen, Med. Corps, U.S.A., is with his mother, who is critically ill at the Barr Hospital, Nashville, Tenn.

Lieut. Benjamin F. Castle, U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Castle welcomed a daughter at Fort Porter, N.Y., on Christmas Day, 1913.

A son was born on Dec. 25, 1913, at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., to the wife of Lieut. Francis B. Eastman, 5th U.S. Inf.

The birth of a daughter, Helen Frances, to Lieut. and Mrs. B. F. Castle, U.S.A., at Buffalo, N.Y., Dec. 24, 1913, is announced.

The daughter born to Ensign Robert A. Hall, U.S.N., and Mrs. Hall at Omaha, Neb., Oct. 24, 1913, has been christened Ruth Eleanor Hall.

A daughter, Florence Russell Bennett Harris, was born at New York Dec. 23, 1913, to the wife of Civil Engr. Frederic R. Harris, U.S.N.

Mrs. P. P. Marcone, who has been the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. T. T. Coles, Fort Strong, Boston Harbor, has returned to her home in New York city.

Rear Admiral Henry T. Mayo, U.S.N., arrived at Vera Cruz, Mexico, Dec. 26, immediately taking command of the Connecticut. The hospital ship Solace also anchored outside.

Miss Dorothy Palmer, daughter of Capt. Guy G. Palmer, U.S.A., is passing the holidays with her parents at Fort Slocum, N.Y. Miss Dorothy is a pupil at the Bennett School, Millbrook, N.Y.

Capt. Harold C. Fiske, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., and Mrs. Fiske are receiving congratulations on the arrival of a daughter, Rebecca Stone Fiske, at Pittsburgh, Pa., on Dec. 24, 1913.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Hugo W. Osterhaus, U.S.N., of Annapolis, Md., spent Christmas in Washington with Rear Admiral and Mrs. Hugo Osterhaus at their residence on Calvert street.

Mrs. George W. Van Deusen, wife of Colonel Van Deusen, Field Art., U.S.A., commanding Fort Logan, Colo., with the Misses Gladys and Hazel Van Deusen sailed from San Francisco on the Mongolia on Dec. 18 to spend the winter in Manila and the Orient.

The officers of the Narragansett Bay Naval Station, Newport, R.I., have postponed their series of dances that they may not conflict with the subscription dances to be given by the villa colony. The first one will take place on Jan. 16 at the Naval Training Station.

Capt. and Mrs. Whitfield, of Fort Leavenworth, spent the holidays with Mrs. Whitfield's parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Butler, of Little Rock, Ark. Captain Whitfield returned to Fort Leavenworth Jan. 1, but Mrs. Whitfield will remain in Little Rock until the last of the month.

Lieut. J. V. Babcock, U.S.N., has been called to his home in Iowa on account of the serious illness of his father, Dr. A. Babcock, a prominent physician of the Middle West. Dr. Babcock served on the Board of Visitors at the Naval Academy some years ago, and has many friends in both Services.

The members of James Monroe Post 607, G.A.R., were inspected on Dec. 27, 1913, by Commander Boyd, of Lafayette Post, G.A.R. The veterans made a fine showing in percentage of attendance, only three being absent. At roll call twenty-two veterans answered "Here" out of twenty-five on the roll.

Miss Katherine G. Knight, daughter of Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, U.S.N., is the guest of Med. Dir. Albert M. D. McCormick, U.S.N., and Mrs. McCormick at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. As the guest of the chairman of the hop committee she rang the bell on the campus to announce the New Year.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Bradley A. Fiske, U.S.N., were dinner hosts in Washington on Christmas night.

Brig. Gen. William P. Hall, U.S.A., and Mrs. Hall entertained at dinner at the Chevy Chase Club, Md., on Dec. 27.

Mrs. Pryor, wife of Lieut. William L. Pryor, U.S.N., is visiting her father, Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, U.S.N., at Newport, R.I.

Col. James Worden Pope, U.S.A., and Mrs. Pope are registered at the Westmoreland, Washington, for the remainder of the winter.

Major Thomas J. Kirkpatrick, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Kirkpatrick, of Fort Adams, R.I., spent the holidays visiting in Alexandria, Va.

Ensign Holmes Magruder, U.S.N., spent the past week visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Magruder, at their S street home, in Washington.

Mrs. Leonard Wood, wife of Major General Wood, U.S.A., was hostess at a luncheon of fifty guests at Fort Myer, Va., on Dec. 26, for her sons, who were home for the holidays.

Col. and Mrs. Robert M. Thompson will entertain at a musical in Washington on Jan. 17. Colonel Thompson will leave town almost immediately afterward to spend the remainder of the winter in the South.

Mrs. Walter McLean, wife of Captain McLean, U.S.N., was "at home" in Washington on New Year's Day, as has been her custom for the past twenty years. Her daughter, Mrs. Paul Patterson, of Baltimore, received with her.

Rear Admiral John McGowan, U.S.N., and Mrs. McGowan, who have as their guests in Washington Capt. David H. Biddle, U.S.A., and Mrs. Biddle and their children, entertained at a Christmas tree party on Christmas Day in their honor.

Lieut. Robert E. Vose, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Vose, who have been visiting Lieutenant Vose's aunt, Mrs. Burris, in Brooklyn, N.Y., have gone to West Upton, Mass., to spend the holidays, before going to their new post, Fort Screven, Ga.

Major M. A. De Laney, Med. Corps, U.S.A., was awarded Dec. 15, 1913, a diploma in Vienna, Austria, by the Imperial University of Vienna, and also a diploma from the German Polyclinic, where he has been doing post-graduate medical work for several months.

Rear Admiral John Henry Upshur, U.S.N., the oldest living graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, who has been ill at his residence at the Parkwood, in Washington, is greatly improved, and is expected to be out in a few days. Admiral Upshur recently celebrated his ninetieth birthday.

The federal prisoners at Alcatraz Island, Cal., enjoyed a Christmas tree program Dec. 25 in the post hall. The festivities were under the direction of Chaplain Timothy P. O'Keefe, U.S.A. Dancing followed the distribution of presents, the prison orchestra playing. Dinner was then served.

Mrs. Daniels, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, entertained at a thé dansant on board the U.S.S. Mayflower at the navy yard, Washington, on Dec. 29, in honor of Miss Lucy Hoke Smith and Lieut. Austin Simpson, U.S.N. The band of the U.S.S. Mayflower played. About seventy-five guests were present.

Dr. Alexander Fitzhugh Magruder, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Magruder were hosts at their annual Christmas Day egg-nog party at their Jefferson place residence, in Washington. Their guests were invited to meet Mrs. Magruder's son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Newton Gulick, whose marriage took place in New York this fall.

Miss Johanna Schroeder, daughter of Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, U.S.N., has recently entered the nurses' probation class at Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md. Miss Schroeder made her début in Washington several years ago, but cared little for society, and decided to become a nurse as soon as her own health would permit.

Major Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, U.S.A., and Mrs. Greely had a family reunion for the Christmas holidays at their G street residence in Washington, including Mrs. Charles Adams, Miss Antoinette Greely, Miss Rose Greely, Miss Gertrude Greely, Lieut. John Greely, U.S.A., and Adolphus W. Greely, Jr. Mrs. Greely and the Misses Greely gave an informal tea on Dec. 26.

The barge canal of New York will be completed in 1915 within the estimated cost, according to a report filed with the canal board Dec. 30, 1913, by Lieut. Col. E. Van Cortland Lucas, N.G.N.Y., engineer, appointed by Governor Sulzer to investigate barge canal construction. Work valued at \$60,000,000 has been finished. Colonel Lucas is a former officer of the Corps of Engineers, U.S.A.

Miss Romola Dahlgren, of Newport, R.I., daughter of the late Paul Dahlgren and granddaughter of the late Rear Admiral Dahlgren, U.S.N., has decided to become a deaconess in the Protestant Episcopal Church, and will shortly enter the Deaconess' Home in New York. Miss Dahlgren, who is very beautiful and accomplished, has always had a leaning toward a religious life, and in so doing is following in the steps of her maternal grandfather, the late Dr. Morgan, rector of St. Thomas's Church, New York, N.Y.

Among the hostesses at the Christmas night dance given at the Highlands, in Washington, were Miss Lena Hitchcock, stepdaughter of Pay Director Speel, U.S.N.; Miss Edmonie Adams, daughter of Rear Admiral J. D. Adams, U.S.N.; Miss Julia Heyl, daughter of Col. Charles H. Heyl, U.S.A., retired; Miss Margaret Fecheler, daughter of Capt. Augustus F. Fecheler, U.S.N.; Miss Katherine Theiss, daughter of Capt. Emil Theiss, U.S.N.; Miss Dasha Allen, daughter of Lieut. Col. Henry T. Allen, U.S.A.; Miss Esther Foote, daughter of Col. Stephen M. Foote, U.S.A., and Miss Natalie Driggs, daughter of the late Captain Driggs, U.S.N.

Miss Helen Baché Kimmell, daughter of Capt. Harry Kimmell, U.S.N., was presented to Army, Navy and residential society in Washington at a large reception on Dec. 26 at the residence of Comdr. and Mrs. Kimmell on Kalorama road. Mrs. Kimmell wore a gown of blue brocade, and the débâutante was charmingly gowned in white lace and chiffon, and carried an armful of pink roses. Among those assisting were Mrs. Henry Barroll, wife of Comdr. Henry H. Barroll, U.S.N.; Mrs. Speel, wife of Pay Director Speel, U.S.N.; Mrs. Ledbetter, wife of Dr. Robert E. Ledbetter, U.S.N.; Mrs. Sandoz, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Fritz L. Sandoz, U.S.N.; Mrs. Kite, wife of Surg. Isaac W. Kite, U.S.N., and a group of young women also from military circles—Miss Dorothy Trout, Miss Dorothy Mason, Miss Margaret Fecheler, Miss Katherine King, Miss Anita Kite, Miss Natalie Driggs and Miss Kathryn Hitchcock. Mrs. Henry H. Barroll will entertain at a luncheon in honor of Miss Kimmell on Jan. 7.

A daughter was born to the wife of Capt. William M. Colvin, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., at Fort Hancock, N.J., Dec. 30, 1913.

A son, Gilbert Henry Short, was born to the wife of P.A. Surg. William H. Short, U.S.N., at Key West, Fla., Dec. 26, 1913.

Capt. and Mrs. Ralph T. Ward, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., announce the birth of a daughter, Elsie, Dec. 28, 1913, at Mobile, Ala.

Major John W. Dillenback, U.S.A., and wife arrived at the Kirkwood, Camden, S.C., Dec. 29, from Watertown, N.Y., to remain for the winter.

Col. Herbert J. Slocum, U.S.A., Military Attaché of the American Legation, left Havana, Cuba, Dec. 31, for Texas. He was accompanied by Mrs. Slocum.

A son, Henry Buckman Moon, was born to the wife of 1st Lieut. Francis Buck Eastman, 5th U.S. Inf., at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., on Dec. 25, 1913.

Mrs. W. R. Rush and Miss Rush, wife and daughter of Captain Rush, U.S.N., commanding the U.S.S. Florida, are at the Hotel Astor, in New York, for the winter.

Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A., entertained General Smith and daughter and Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Goodhart at dinner at the New Richmond Hotel, Washington, D.C., on Christmas.

Major Robert E. L. Michie, 13th U.S. Cav., is spending a month's leave with his family at the Hotel Grafton, Washington. Major Michie expects to rejoin his regiment at El Paso, Texas, about Jan. 20.

Miss Victoria Tittoni, daughter of Charles Tittoni, of 5130 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa., and sister of Lieut. Renato Tittoni, U.S.M.C., has applied for the position of a nurse in the U.S. Army.

First Lieut. Wilmot A. Danielson, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., who resigned from the Army, to take effect Dec. 29, 1913, is a native of Ohio, and was appointed a second lieutenant from civil life Sept. 25, 1908.

During the holidays Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Ira Quinby, U.S.A., are entertaining at the Grove, Morris, N.Y., their family, Capt. and Mrs. George Ross Greene, Dr. and Mrs. Schumacher, Mrs. Fay Quinby Wallace, Miss Quinby, Mr. Ira Quinby, Jr., and Mr. Eugene Quinby.

Leslie's Weekly of Jan. 1 published a likeness of Brig. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, U.S.A., with the caption, "He quelled an Indian rising single handed." Also portraits of "The new fighting generals for the Texas border"—Major General Bell and Brigadier Generals Funston and Davis.

Major Fred W. Sladen, Inf., at present on duty as commandant of cadets at West Point, and recently ordered relieved, has been assigned to duty with the 13th Infantry, instead of the 8th Infantry, as at first ordered. The original orders were amended Dec. 29. Major Sladen will join the 13th on Feb. 1, 1914.

Mrs. James M. Burroughs, wife of Captain Burroughs, 2d U.S. Cav., will spend the winter South with her mother, Mrs. S. I. Bryan, at Hotel Bristol, Houston, Texas, and will join Captain Burroughs at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., in the spring. Fort Ethan Allen will be a cold place this winter for troops who have been on duty in the South and the Philippines.

A meeting of the District of Columbia Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., will be held at Rauscher's, southwest corner Connecticut avenue and L street, N.W., Washington, on Jan. 7, 1914, at eight o'clock, p.m. The succession, hereditary and second class members are entrusted with the program of literary exercises, which will be rendered without notice.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Worden Graham, of the Iroquois, Washington, D.C., entertained at a prettily appointed reception and small dance Christmas night in honor of her daughter and son-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. Raymond G. Payne, U.S.A., who are visiting them during the holidays. Lieut. and Mrs. Payne will leave Washington about Jan. 6 for Fort Screven, Ga.

Officers of the Army, flanked by resident society, gathered at the home of the Secretary of War and Mrs. Lindley M. Garrison in Washington Jan. 1. Receiving with Mrs. Garrison were Mrs. Henry Breckinridge, Mrs. Leonard Wood, Mrs. W. W. Wotherspoon, Mrs. Charles P. Summerall, Mrs. Joseph E. Kuhn, Mrs. William C. Langfitt, Mrs. W. W. Harts, Mrs. Alfred E. Bates, Mrs. Stephen L.H. Slocum, Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh, Misses Ruth and Mabel P. Boardman.

Mrs. Charles Frohwitter was the honor guest a few days ago at an elaborate luncheon given by Mrs. Harold Salmon, of Fort Banks, Mass., at the Georgian, Boston, Mass. Covers were laid for twelve. The decorations were violets, each guest receiving a huge bouquet. A box party was also given in honor of Mrs. Frohwitter, opening night of "The Marriage Market." After theater supper at the Thorndyke. Mrs. Frohwitter is now on her way to visit friends in New York and San Antonio, Texas.

Major and Mrs. Thomas Q. Ashburn, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., en route to the Philippines for a tour of duty by the transport Thomas, were the guests of Major and Mrs. Ernest V. Smith, 2d U.S. Inf., during their stay in Honolulu recently. Major Ashburn has lately been stationed at Fort McDowell, in San Francisco Harbor. "Mrs. Ashburn," says the Honolulu Star-Bulletin, "was one of the most popular young matrons in Army circles during the several years that Major Ashburn was stationed at the Presidio and McDowell."

Mrs. Brady G. Ruttencutter, wife of Captain Ruttencutter, U.S.A., of Fort Leavenworth, was a charming hostess of a very beautifully appointed luncheon on Dec. 23 in honor of her mother, Mrs. George Livingston Baker, of New York city. The color scheme was carried out in every detail. In the center of the table was a large silver basket filled with poinsettia and smilax, while from the chandelier, which was hidden by smilax, came red gauze streamers, which were tied in large bows at the four corners of the table. At each plate were hand-painted shepherdess favors, red snappers and dainty red baskets filled with salted almonds. Covers were laid for ten.

Admiral Dewey, U.S.N., and Mrs. Dewey headed the large receiving group at the home of the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Daniels in Washington, Jan. 1. Among the others assisting were the Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Brig. Gen. William P. Biddle, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Biddle; Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U.S.N., and Mrs. Fiske; Capt. Albert G. Winterhalter, U.S.N., and Mrs. Winterhalter; Capt. Augustus F. Fecheler, U.S.N., and Mrs. Fecheler; Rear Admiral Victor Blue, U.S.N.; Lieut. Comdr. Needham L. Jones, U.S.N., and Mrs. Jones; Lieut. Comdr. Leigh C. Palmer, U.S.N., and Mrs. Palmer; the Naval Attaché of the French Embassy, Comdr. Viscount Benoit D'Azy, and Naval Attaché of the Ger-

man Embassy, Commander Boy-Ed; the Naval Attaché of the Japanese Embassy, Comdr. S. Takenchi, and the Naval Attaché of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy, Comdr. Maximilian Burstin.

Mrs. Robert W. Lesher, wife of Lieutenant Lesher, U.S.A., entertained at a dance in Washington Dec. 27 for her daughter, Miss Evelyn Lesher, in compliment to Cadet Reese Howell, of West Point. The guests were Miss Howell, Miss Ruth Howell, Miss Doris Dawson, Miss Dorothy Shuey, Miss Elizabeth Crenshaw, Miss Ila Louise O'Brien, Miss Almeda Barr, Miss Claire La Follette, Miss Isabelle Murphy, Miss Nellie Claire Howard, Miss Clarke, Miss Harriet Clarke, Miss Dorothy Belle, Mrs. Hazel Wilson, Mr. Leonard Black, Mr. Joe Morgan, Mr. Barr, Mr. Oscar Shumate, Mr. John Murphy, Mr. Frank Howard, Mr. Alvin Kresecker, Mr. Austin Howard, Mr. Clarence Keeley, Mr. Cary Bassel, Mr. William Lesher, Lieutenant Mallison, Mr. and Mrs. Addison Smith, Capt. and Mrs. Edgar King, Capt. and Mrs. Leary, Major and Miss Halloran, Major and Mrs. Hancock, Mr. and Mrs. Little, Capt. and Mrs. Harvey and Cadet Vaughn. A buffet supper was served at twelve.

Among the guests at the brilliant "Renaissance and Moyen Age" ball given by Mrs. William Draper and Miss Marguerite Draper in Washington on Dec. 26 were the Assistant Secretary of War and Mrs. Breckinridge, Brig. Gen. William Crozier, U.S.A., and Mrs. Crozier, Comdr. John F. Hines, U.S.N., and Mrs. Hines, Col. and Mrs. Robert M. Thompson, Dr. Cary D. Langhorne, U.S.N., and Mrs. Langhorne, Ensign Chandler, U.S.N., and Mrs. Chandler, Lieut. Chester P. Barnett, U.S.A., and Mrs. Barnett, Rear Admiral Edward H. Gheen, U.S.N., Mrs. Gheen, the Misses Gheen, Rear Admiral Charles O'Neil, U.S.N., Brig. Gen. James A. Buchanan, U.S.A., Miss Margaretta Symons, Miss Harriet Southerland, Miss Margaret Caperton, Comdr. C. T. Jewell, U.S.N., Miss Margaret Breckinridge, Miss Lelia Harrison, Lieut. Comdr. James Blair Gilmer, U.S.N., Mr. Thomas Symons, Jr., Lieut. Comdr. Adolphus Andrews, U.S.N., Comdr. John P. Jackson, U.S.N., Lieut. Francis C. Harrington, U.S.A., Lieut. Y. Stirling, U.S.N., Lieut. Theodore S. Wilkinson, U.S.N., Lieut. Paul H. Bastedo, U.S.N., Lieut. Col. William E. Horton, U.S.A.

CAVALRY DRILL HISTORY.

Major William R. Mattison, U.S.V., a gentleman now connected with the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, and major of the 2d N.Y. Cavalry during the Civil War, favors us with this comment on the "Tentative Cavalry Drill Regulations, U.S.A., 1913":

"After nearly a half century of single rank formation our War Department has returned to the double rank system for the Cavalry still adhered to by the European armies. The Volunteer Cavalry regiments of the Civil War, as well as the six Regular regiments, drilled and maneuvered in double rank. Only toward the end did I see a regiment in line in single rank.

"In the regiment to which I belonged, and in which I served from the first to the last—almost four years—we were fortunate to begin with very superior instructors—Col. J. Mansfield Davies, son of the noted West Point professor of mathematics, and author of text-books; Lieut. Col. Judson Kilpatrick, graduate of West Point; Major Henry E. Davies, Jr., of previous training, and Capt. A. N. Duffie, of the French Imperial Cavalry School. The three last named became general officers. They used the old Poinsett Tactics, which contemplated a ten-company regiment, divided into five squadrons of four platoons each.

"This formation does not materially differ from the new Tentative Cavalry Drill Regulations now published for the U.S. Army. We counted by fours, but disregarded the squad, as the platoon is now subdivided. From line we broke into column of march by the simple command of 'By fours—march; head of column to the right'; and back into line by 'Front into line,' or 'Right,' or 'Left—into line.' To form double column from line, 'By fours, right wheel,' upon which each set of fours, front and rear rank, wheeled on a fixed pivot, so forming a front of eight. And back to line by 'Fours, Left Wheel.' This, as near as I can recall, was our only single rank movement in actual practice, since the wheel by fours simultaneously formed single ranks of eight. There may have been, doubtless was, a movement to form single rank, by the front rank standing still and the rear rank filing to the right or left the full distance of the squadron, and then dressing on the front rank. But there was no such clumsy and ungraceful motion as of each individual trooper of the rear rank crowding the horses of the front rank to squeeze into single rank. That curious method, I think, will have to be revised in the Cavalry Drill Regulations of 1913.

"As to the squadron and regimental evolutions of this new book, I do not see much improvement over our old tactics.

"When, late in 1861, the Cavalry was formed into twelve-company regiments our book of tactics had to be revised to apply to the three-battalion organization, each with a major. That, it seems to me, would be the best formation for the present day. For, since General Sheridan came to command the Cavalry Corps of the Army of the Potomac, the repeating carbine has been paramount to the saber, and horse soldiers have been chiefly used as mounted Infantry, relegating the horses to the rear in face of a defiant enemy and confronting him on foot. Upon the death of Gen. J. E. B. Stuart there was a steady decline of saber charges and a gradual leaning to single rank in the U.S. Cavalry.

"The addition of a machine-gun squad to each regiment is a most useful improvement, and would be specially desirable in a three-battalion regiment. These comments are submitted with much diffidence, for a generation has passed away since I led a night school for young officers of my new battalion at Winchester, late in '64."

Poinsett's Cavalry Tactics derive their name from J. R. Poinsett, an American diplomatist and official who also gave name to the flower, Poinsettia, which he introduced into this country from Mexico, to which country he was sent as U.S. Minister from 1825 to 1829. Mr. Poinsett was Secretary of War from 1837 to 1841, and the tactics were authorized by a War Department order of Feb. 10, 1841. Poinsett's Tactics provided for formation in two ranks, the oldest soldiers in each platoon in the front rank. They were superseded by the tactics of Col. Philip St. George Cooke, 2d Cav., adopted by War Department order of Nov. 1, 1861. These gave the formation in single rank of which Colonel Cooke said: "In undertaking this important work I was led to give much consideration to a growing military impression in favor of an important change to a single rank formation. While the conservatism or prejudices of European establishments have slowly yielded, in the infantry arm, to

the extent of reducing its formation from six to two ranks, the one great step from two to one rank in cavalry has not yet been made; but it was tested very successfully in the war in Portugal in 1833-34 in a British legion. I found that it greatly simplified all cavalry movements; a great recommendation, but especially in view of our national policy; it would go far toward lessening the difficulties, by many considered insuperable, of the efficient instruction of volunteer cavalry in a period of actual war."

Then followed Upton's Cavalry Tactics, adopted July 17, 1873, and next came the Cavalry Drill Regulations prepared by the Bates Board and adopted Oct. 13, 1891. These were revised by the Carpenter Board and Major Gen. Thomas H. Ruger and adopted May 18, 1896, as revised, being still further revised by "a board of officers under special instructions of the War Department" and authorized Nov. 25, 1902.

THE SITUATION IN MEXICO.

Secretary of War Garrison on Jan. 2 made the following statement to the press:

"The best answer that I can give you concerning the conditions on the border is this:

"When the fighting first took place on the Mexican side and the soldiers of the defeated party began coming across the border we, without regard to technical questions of law, and in the interest of humanity, took in as refugees all those who came unarmed. We kept them so long as conditions on the other side were such that we felt it would be inhuman to turn them back. In a general way we kept them until they could be safely allowed to filter back across the border into their own country. Those orders have never been changed, and, if properly interpreted, the men who have been fighting on the other side of the border and also come over unarmed are treated as refugees and are allowed to stay on our side of the line rather than be turned back to practically certain death. Armed men also come over, and are, of course, disarmed; the arms are held by our people and the men themselves received as other refugees.

"With regard to what will happen if a very large number attempt to come over, I can only say that unless the orders are changed—which, of course, they may be if an exigency calls for a change—these men will be treated as above stated; that is, they will be treated as refugees. How long they will be permitted to stay, and all other hypothetical questions, I am unable to answer."

The State Department is in receipt of a despatch from Mexico dated Dec. 30 stating that telegraph communication has been established between Nogales and Durango. Consul Hamm reports, under date of Dec. 30, that there are no important changes in the local political conditions at Durango. The British Admiralty on Dec. 29 confirmed the report of the landing of men from a British warship in British Honduras in a communication which says: "Owing to reports that parties of Mexicans were crossing into British Honduras, detachments of British bluejackets and marines have been landed there in order to assist in the maintenance of order and to see that British territory is not used for illegal purposes."

The Navy Department is in receipt of a despatch from Manzanillo, Mexico, dated Dec. 29, in which it is stated that the British gunboat Shearwater left there that day for Mazatlan. Political conditions at Manzanillo are unchanged. News reaching the Department from Tampico also indicates that in the recent raids of revolutionists at Panuco American interests were not molested to any extent, and that conditions there at present are quiet. Despatches from Frontera indicate that for the most part the state of Tabasco is peaceful. Conditions at Acapulco, according to a message received from there Dec. 29, continue serious. Banditti are very much in evidence throughout the state, and the military authorities are said to be exacting forced loans. Americans and the other foreigners are affected by these demands. Telegraphic communication is interrupted.

Major Michael M. McNamee, 15th U.S. Cav., commanding the squadron of the 15th Cavalry at Presidio, Texas, sent a courier on Dec. 23 to General Salazar, in command of the rebels, and General Ortega, in command of the federal, warning them that they must not fire into American territory. It was further ordered, it is reported, that no federals or rebels would be permitted to cross the line, either armed or unarmed. When one hundred federals from General Orozco's command crossed early in the day they were disarmed and forced to wade back across the river to the federal position.

GENERAL JACOB BROWN.

In amplification of our recent statement concerning Gen. Jacob Brown, of the War of 1812, the Philadelphia Bulletin tells us that General Brown was really not only one of the heroic figures of the War of 1812, but an unusual character in some respects as a man. A Pennsylvanian, native of Bucks county, he was not unlike Gen. Thomas Mifflin, of the Revolution, as an example of soldiership sprung from Quaker stock, and he seems to have had in his blood some of the characteristics of those fighting Quakers of Philadelphia like Samuel Wetherill and Timothy Matlack. In his youth he was a schoolmaster, and while he was still young he went to New York, where he became a secretary of Alexander Hamilton. In the years which preceded the outbreak of the War of 1812 he lived in the western part of New York state; he had some local reputation in political life and in the Militia Service. Still he was virtually unknown outside of a district which was then almost on the national frontier in its outlook on the Great Lakes. But the war immediately gave him an opportunity, at the age of thirty-seven, to show such a fitness for military employment as surprised even the oldest of the officers of the Regular Army. One exploit after another in the course of a year or two, beginning with the notable victory at Sackett's Harbor, caused his rapid advancement from colonel to brigadier general, and thus to the post which he was eventually chosen to fill as commander-in-chief by President Monroe. He died in 1828, while living in Washington, and one of the reasons why the fame which he had as a successful commander did not long survive him was that there appeared to be in him a reluctance, perhaps inherited in his Quaker parentage, to thrust himself forward as a claimant for public honors or to seek anything like a glorification of himself.

John Low, in his contemporary history of the war, which was published in 1815, repeatedly refers to General Brown as a brave officer, who had earned a signal reputation in the defense of Sackett's Harbor and in command of the army on the Niagara frontier. Charles J. Ingersoll, who also wrote a historical record of the

war about the same time, and who was then a member of Congress, compared him to Greene in the War of the Revolution as regards both his quick rise to military eminence and his genius for military affairs. He also speaks of him as having been one of those enterprising men who, with a roving spirit of adventure, had betaken themselves to the borders of Canada. On two occasions he was wounded in battle; he formally received a vote of thanks from Congress, and a Congressional medal was struck in his honor, commemorating particularly the part which he played in 1814, not only in the battles of Niagara and Erie, but the battle of Chippewa. A copy of his picture in military uniform, with a cocked hat, denotes the mien of self-possession, a resolute but well balanced temper, and a countenance at once open, manly and intelligent.

He was the one general whose name was regularly associated with victories, and when he went to Washington before the close of the war—his first visit to the National Capital—he was received in the circles of the gay and the fashionable, although it was said that he appeared to much more advantage in the camp than he did in the drawing room.

A MODEL MILITIA TROOP OF CAVALRY.

Troop A, Cavalry, Conn. N.G.,
New Haven, Conn., Dec. 26, 1913.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

From time to time I have read many articles in your journal regarding the Militia and as I am on duty as sergeant-instructor with Troop A, Cavalry C.N.G., some of them have been very interesting to me. In your last issue there was an article on page 489, "The Army and the Guard." In that article a sergeant-instructor gives four reasons why it is hard to get recruits for the Militia. Now if the Militia is recruited with the right kind of men there should be little trouble and they will not let those reasons of which he speaks bother them.

The troop with which I am on duty was in the Infantry armory on Meadow street of this city. Anyone that knows anything about the Service knows that it takes more room for cavalry than for infantry. The officers and men of this troop knew this and they wanted that room, so they erected a new armory. Just before it was completed it burned down. Now that was not very pleasant, but it did not stop them from erecting another, which later the state took from them. They used to have a lot of trouble getting good horses for drill and camps. Now there was no one to come along and give them good cavalry horses. They wanted that kind of horses so they went out and bought them and paid from \$150 to \$225 per horse. And now they have thirty-eight good horses.

Now regarding what the law requires of the Militia. I have never heard any member of this troop kick regarding the number of drills or the length of same, which are as follows, Monday and Friday of each week from 8 to 9:45 p.m. mounted drill. Thursday of each week from 8 to 9:45 p.m. mounted exercises with the blanket and bridle. There are quite a number that come to this drill. In the summer this troop takes from two to four practice marches each month; they are always on Sundays, and they are practice marches, not "joy rides" as some may think. But they are enjoyed by all. On these marches this troop does just as the U.S. Army does on the march, it covers a distance of from eighteen to twenty-two miles. The officers get up a problem the night before and the non-coms, and privates work it out while on the march. They make camp, take care of their horses, cook their dinner, and, in fact, do all that the Regular Army would do.

The law does not require this troop to take these practice marches and when a man gives up his Sundays when he could be at the shore or some other place with his family he must like the work.

When a man wants to enlist he makes application and is given a chance to drill with the troop one month before he is enlisted. In that time he finds out if he is going to like the work and members of the troop, and at the same time the members find out if he is the right kind of a man. At the end of the month if both parties are pleased and the man passes the required examination he is enlisted and in most cases he is the right kind of a man for the Militia. I think that if Militia officers that now have trouble getting men will try this way of recruiting they will have less trouble.

Here is what Troop A, Cavalry, C.N.G., has: A large stone armory, a large riding hall, a stable with room for sixty-eight horses and thirty-eight good Cavalry horses. The members of this troop find that they have to make everything pleasant for themselves if they want it to be that way. I have been on duty with this troop since Oct. 11, 1912. I have never heard any member say that he wanted anyone to pay him to be a member of this troop.

HARRY P. HOMERS, Sergt. Co. L, 5th Inf.
Instructor Troop A, Cavalry, C.N.G.

PRESENTATION OF MEDAL.

Camp E. S. Otis, Canal Zone, Dec. 22, 1913.

Tuesday, Dec. 16, at five o'clock a very pretty ceremony took place on the parade ground at Camp E. S. Otis, the occasion being the presentation of the department rifle competition medal to Corporal Kozio, of Co. K, 10th Inf. The entire regiment was paraded and upon the conclusion of the manual of arms, at the command of Col. Henry A. Greene, Company K, took its place in front of the center of the line and the recipient of the medal stepped three paces in front of the company, while the regimental order was read by the adjutant, Capt. R. E. Ingram. The Colonel and his staff then dismounted and with appropriate remarks the former pinned the medal on the left breast of the Corporal's blouse. Company K then returned to its place in the line and the regiment passed in review.

The parade ground at Camp E. S. Otis is most beautifully situated with a background consisting of a succession of hills covered with dense foliage. The lights and shadows play over these hills, until one is almost bewildered by their beauty, and this ceremony occurring just when the sunset light flooded the long line of fine looking men, was a sight never to be forgotten by those who were fortunate enough to witness it.

The British War Office, with a view to making service in the regular army more attractive, issued an order Dec. 31, 1913, increasing the pay of commissioned officers and facilitating the promotion of non-commissioned officers to a commission.

COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, Dec. 29, 1913.
Mrs. George A. Dodd, wife of the commandant, entertained the ladies of the garrison at auction Dec. 17, Mrs. Olin, Mrs. Thompson and Mrs. Kellond winning prizes. At tea after the game Mrs. Brown poured and Mrs. Leary and Mrs. Olin assisted. The guests were Mesdames Willcox, Woodbury, Leary, Snyder, Brown, Pinkston, Olin, Kellond, Kerr, Rittenhouse, Caldwell, Smith, Doyle, Meador, Thompson, King, Randal, Gunckel, Morey and the Misses Kastner and Lower, of New York. Mrs. B. N. Rittenhouse entertained Mrs. Thompson and her guests Dec. 8 at the thé dansant at "The Southern." Major and Mrs. Woodbury also entertained in honor of the Misses Kastner and Lower Dec. 11 at auction.

Miss Lower and Miss Kastner, guests of Lieut. and Mrs. E. H. Thompson, left for their home in New York Dec. 15. About thirty of the officers and their wives have joined a dancing class, which meets every Tuesday evening in the hop-room, where Mrs. Fife instructs them in all the new steps. Mrs. William Barger, of Columbus, entertained a party at the thé dansant at the Southern, Dec. 13, in honor of Mrs. Meador and her guest, Mrs. Fay Wallace, Miss Lower, Miss Kastner, Mrs. Olin and Mrs. Hedges.

On Dec. 16 Mrs. R. L. Meador gave a dinner in honor of her house guest, Mrs. Wallace, of St. Paul; Mrs. Charles Willcox, Mrs. Kellond, Mrs. Olin, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Hedges and Mrs. Thompson. Candles, bon-bons and favors were carried out in red. Mrs. Meador on Dec. 18 entertained with two tables of auction. Players were Mesdames Woodbury, Snyder, Rittenhouse, Caldwell, Randal, Smith, Doyle, Wallace and Elser. The winners were Mrs. Snyder and Mrs. Elser.

Capt. and Mrs. Olin gave a dancing party Dec. 16, after the dancing class. All the officers and their wives were invited and a few friends from town. Mrs. Hugh S. Brown entertained Mrs. Meador, Mrs. Wallace and Mrs. Olin at a matinée Dec. 20, to see "The Bluebird." Mrs. Craig R. Snyder gave a delightful auction the Monday before Christmas. The winners were Mesdames Olin, Meador, Thompson and Pinkston. Other players were Mesdames Dodd, Smith, Caldwell, Rittenhouse, Brown, Gunckel, Randal, Elser, Morey, Hedges and Doyle.

Lieut. and Mrs. H. L. King left for Zanesville to spend the holidays. The Messrs. Selfridge, twin brothers of Mrs. Kellond, are spending the holidays with Capt. and Mrs. Kellond. Lieutenant Ashbrook and family left for Zanesville, to spend Christmas. Mr. Murray August is the guest of his niece, Mrs. Willcox, and Colonel Willcox.

Capt. and Mrs. Kellond gave a dinner Dec. 26 for Capt. and Mrs. Olin, Lieut. and Mrs. Caldwell, Lieut. and Mrs. Meador and the Messrs. Selfridge. Mr. and Mrs. B. R. Hedges, of East Town street, gave a dance Christmas Eve. About fifty couples were present, among those from the barracks being Major and Mrs. Woodbury, Capt. and Mrs. Olin, Capt. and Mrs. Snyder, Capt. and Mrs. Brown, Lieut. and Mrs. Meador.

Billy, son of Capt. and Mrs. Brown, entertained the little folks of the garrison Christmas morning from 10:30 until 12 o'clock. His guests were Miss Caroline Willcox, Misses Katherine and Harriet Kellond, Miss Beverly Rittenhouse, Jack and Charles Olin, Buster and John Leary and Basil Rittenhouse.

The new hope committee, composed of Mrs. Leary, Mrs. Olin, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Brown, Captains Pinkston, Kellond, Rittenhouse and Lieutenants Meador and Thompson, have selected Jan. 16 and 30 on which hops will be held.

THE ARMY.

S.O. DEC. 31, 1913, WAR DEPT.

Major Arthur W. Chase, C.A.C., from Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., to duty at Fort Miley, Cal.

Par. 8, S.O. 297, War D., Dec. 20, 1913, relating to Major Jay J. Morrow, C.E., is revoked.

So much of Par. 18, S.O. 300, Dec. 24, 1913, War D., as relates to Major Edward M. Lewis, 19th Inf., is revoked.

First Lieut. Ernest B. Smalley, 26th Inf., detailed for general recruiting service. He will proceed to Fort Shafter, N.Y., on Feb. 11, 1914, relieving 1st Lieut. Defald C. Cubbison, Field Art., from further duty on recruiting service.

The name of 1st Lieut. Benjamin M. Bailey, 5th Field Art., is placed on the list of detached officers, Feb. 11, 1914, and the name of 1st Lieut. Donald C. Cubbison, Field Art., is removed therefrom. Lieutenant Cubbison is assigned to the 5th Field Artillery, Feb. 11, 1914.

Leave five days, Jan. 2, 1914, to Major William E. Cole, C.A.C.

Second Lieut. Lester D. Baker, Infantry, aide-de-camp, upon the expiration of his present leave will proceed to Fort Wayne, Mich., for temporary duty, and upon the completion thereof will proceed to Texas City, Texas, for temporary duty, and upon the completion of this duty will join his proper station, Fort Miley, Cal.

G.O. 80, DEC. 20, 1913, WAR DEPT.

An advance copy of this order, which relates to assignments and changes in the station and duties of general officers, appeared in our issue of Dec. 20, page 497.

G.O. 60, DEC. 20, 1913, EASTERN DEPT.

Publishes the following letter from The Adjutant General of the Army, dated Dec. 19, 1913, to The Commanding General, Eastern Department, Governors Island, N.Y., on the administration of Coast Artillery districts:

1. It is directed that routine papers connected with Coast Artillery districts shall not be forwarded to the War Department except in cases of questions involving policy, modification of instruction, decisions in regard to methods of instruction, decisions relative to equipment, questions involving systems and methods of fire control, in short, questions of a technical nature, which involve a modification of technical requirements which have been established by War Department orders.

2. Questions of a routine character as pertain strictly to a single Coast Artillery district should, subject to the general control of the department commander, be decided by the artillery district commander; questions involving more than one district by the department commander.

3. The assignment of officers for duty on the staffs of district commanders will be made by the Secretary of War.

4. All questions involving administration in the expenditure of funds, all matters pertaining to barracks and quarters, the providing and issuing of supplies and all questions of discipline involving commissioned officers, are to be handled by department commanders.

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. O. S. HEISTAND, Adjutant General.

CHANGE OF STATIONS.

G.O. 48, NOV. 29, 1913, SOUTHERN DEPT.

I. In compliance with instructions from the War Department, the 5th Cavalry will be relieved in this department by the 10th Cavalry.

2. Upon arrival of the 10th Cavalry at Fort Huachuca, one squadron, less one troop, of that regiment, to be designated (after arrival) by the regimental commander, will proceed by rail to Nogales, Ariz., and two troops, to be likewise designated, will proceed by rail, one to Naco and one to Fort Huachuca, and relieve the troops of the 5th Cavalry now at these border stations. A detachment of two non-commissioned officers and eight privates will be sent to Yuma to report to Lieutenant O'Connor, 14th Cav., and relieve the detachment of the 5th Cavalry now at that place.

3. Upon being relieved by the 10th Cavalry, the 5th Cavalry troops now at these border stations will proceed to Fort Huachuca.

4. Public animals, horse equipments, transportation, camp equipage and all tentage (except shelter tents) of the 5th Cavalry will be transferred to the 10th Cavalry.

5. Upon being relieved by the 10th Cavalry, the 5th Cavalry will proceed, headquarters, band and 3d Squadron, to Fort Myer, Va., 1st Squadron and Machine-gun Platoon to Fort Sheridan, Ill., and 2d Squadron to Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

G.O. 66, DEC. 4, 1913, HAWAIIAN DEPT.

Hereafter leaves of absence that are subject to the provisions of Par. 60, Army Regulations, will be granted for such period, in each case, that the time spent by the officer in the United States shall all be on leave status and extend from the date upon which he may "reach, or might have

reached, the United States" to the date of departure of the transport or commercial vessel on which he is to return to his station "in Alaska or beyond the limits of the United States." (Letter, A.G.O. 209686, Nov. 22, 1913.)

By command of Brigadier General Funston:

ARTHUR S. CONKLIN,
Major, General Staff, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 67, DEC. 9, 1913, HAWAIIAN DEPT.
Gives instructions for the care of leather and leather equipment.

G.O. 17, OCT. 29, 1913, DIST. OF MINDANAO.
I.—Upon the withdrawal from the second group of stations mentioned in Par. I, G.O. 14, these headquarters, Sept. 10, 1913, the troops now stationed theretofore will be assigned to new stations as follows:

6th Battalion—Pettit Barracks.

The 22d Company will remain on temporary duty at Torrey Barracks.

The 23d Company will proceed to Camp Overton for temporary duty.

8th Battalion—Ludlow Barracks.

9th Battalion—Camp Keithley.

2. The following companies will take station at Augur Barracks: 29th, 31st, 51st, 52d.

To enable him to comply with telegraphic instructions from headquarters Philippine Department, Oct. 25, 1913, directing the withdrawal of the 8th Infantry from the District of Mindanao, Lieut. Col. William H. Allaire, 8th Inf., is relieved from duty as acting district adjutant.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Q.M. Corps are ordered:

Lieut. Col. William H. Hart will temporarily relieve Col. John T. Knight of his duties as depot Q.M. and general superintendent, Army Transport Service, San Francisco, Cal., in time to enable Captain Knight to proceed on the transport to sail from San Francisco about April 6, 1914, to Manila, P.I. Colonel Knight will proceed on that transport to Manila for duty as department Q.M., relieving Col. Isaac W. Littell on or about June 1, 1914. Colonel Littell will proceed as soon as practicable after June 1, 1914, to the United States and report to telegraph to The Adjutant General of the Army for further orders.

Major Alexander M. Davis is relieved from duty in the Philippine Department, about March 1, 1914, and will proceed as soon as practicable after that date to the United States and report by telegraph to The Adjutant General of the Army for further orders. (Dec. 29, War D.)

Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston will, at the proper time, proceed to Haleiwa, Oahu, for the purpose of conducting the riding test of certain officers. (Dec. 10, Hawaiian D.)

Brig. Gen. Montgomery M. Macomb, accompanied by 2d Lieut. Cary I. Crockett, 2d Inf. aid, will, at the proper time, proceed to Haleiwa, Oahu, for the purpose of conducting the riding test of certain officers. (Dec. 10, Hawaiian D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. J. B. ALESHERE, CHIEF OF CORPS.

Q.M. Sergt. Charles S. Timmons, Q.M.C., will be sent to Manila on the transport to leave Feb. 5, 1914. (Dec. 24, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Joe C. Platt, Q.M.C., now at San Antonio, Texas, will be sent to the recruit depot, Fort Logan, Colo., for duty. (Dec. 27, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Charles F. Wilson, Q.M.C., Fort Logan, Colo., will be sent to Honolulu, H.T., on the transport to leave Feb. 5, 1914, for duty. (Dec. 27, War D.)

Sergt. Arthur J. Staehle, Q.M.C., Texas City, Texas, will be sent to Galveston, Texas, for duty as chauffeur. (Dec. 24, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

Major James S. Wilson, M.C., having completed the duty for which he was ordered to Fort Sheridan, Ill., will return to proper station, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. (Dec. 27, War D.)

First Lieut. Josiah H. Holland, M.C., from further duty at Cobatabo to Augur Barracks for duty. (Oct. 30, D. Mindanao.)

Capt. Mark D. Weed, M.C., to Fort Mott, N.J., not later than Jan. 1, 1914, for temporary duty during the absence of 1st Lieut. Herbert L. Freeland, M.R.C., on leave. (Dec. 22, E.D.)

First Lieut. Hew B. McMurdo, M.C., Columbus, N.M., will proceed to Fort Bliss, Texas, for medical treatment. (Dec. 9, S.D.)

Leave one month and fifteen days, about Dec. 15, 1913, to 1st Lieut. John W. Sherwood, M.C., Fort Bliss, Texas. (Nov. 28, S.D.)

Capt. William K. Bartlett, M.C., now in Washington, will return to his proper station, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. (Dec. 29, War D.)

Upon his return from leave Capt. Robert M. Culver, M.C., will stand relieved from duty at Schofield Barracks, H.T., and will report at Fort Shafter, H.T., for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. Leo C. Mudd, M.C., who will report at Coast Defenses of Oahu for duty at Fort Armstrong, H.T., relieving Capt. William R. Davis, M.C., as acting post surgeon of that station, and charge of Prophylaxis Dispensary, Honolulu. (Dec. 8, Hawaiian D.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

Leave one month to 1st Lieut. Adolph M. Giffin, M.R.C. (Dec. 18, S.D.)

First Lieut. Leonard P. Bell, M.R.C., and the Detachment Hospital Corps, now at Cobatabo, are assigned to Ludlow Barracks for station. They will remain on detached service at Cobatabo until further orders. (Oct. 30, D. Mindanao.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. Fritz W. Donoho, H.C., Marfa, Texas, will be sent to Fort Bliss, Texas, in time to arrive Dec. 14, 1913, to take examination for the grade of sergeant first class, Hospital Corps. (Dec. 3, S.D.)

Sergt. Guy Wyrick, H.C., Nogales, Ariz., will be sent to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., to arrive there not later than Dec. 14, 1913, to take examination for the grade of sergeant first class, Hospital Corps. (Dec. 3, S.D.)

DENTAL SURGEONS.

Leave three months to 1st Lieut. Frank H. Wolven, D.S. (Dec. 24, War D.)

Each of the following dental surgeons will proceed at the proper time to the posts named, for the purpose of rendering dental service during the periods indicated:

Itinerary of Acting Dental Surg. Harry C. Peavey: Fort McKinley, Maine, Jan. 1 to March 14; Fort Williams, Maine, March 16 to May 7; Fort Constitution, N.H., May 8 to May 19; Fort Strong, Mass., May 20 to June 30.

Itinerary of Acting Dental Surg. Claudius G. Baker: Fort Rodman, Mass., Jan. 1 to Jan. 13, Fort Adams, R.I., Jan. 14 to March 6, Fort Greble, R.I., March 7 to April 7; Fort Andrews, Mass., April 8 to June 30; (a) includes Fort Verde, Fort Warren and Forts, Mass.

Itinerary of Acting Dental Surg. Don G. Moore: Fort Totten, N.Y., Jan. 1 to March 9; Fort Terry, N.Y., March 10 to May 4; Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., May 5 to June 30.

Itinerary of 1st Lieut. Frank L. K. Lafamme, D.S.: Fort Hamilton, N.Y., Jan. 1 to March 14 (a); Fort Hancock, N.J., March 16 to May 15; Fort Jay, N.Y., May 16 to June 30 (b); (a) includes Fort Wadsworth, N.Y.; (b) the C.O., Fort Wood, N.Y., will arrange with the C.O., Fort Jay, N.Y., for the transfer of such men as are reported by the surgeon requiring dental treatment, accompanied by list of men.

Itinerary of 1st Lieut. Edwin P. Tigner, D.S.: Fort Monroe, Va., Jan. 1 to April 24; Fort Du Pont, Del., April 27 to June 30 (a); (a) includes Fort Mott, N.J.

Itinerary of Acting Dental Surg. Lowell B. Wright: Madison Barracks, N.Y., Jan. 1 to Feb. 21; Fort Ontario, N.Y., Feb. 24 to March 19; Fort Niagara, N.Y., March 21 to April 14; Fort Porter, N.Y., April 15 to May 8; Fort Thomas, Ky., May 11 to June 30.

Upon completion of this duty, the dental surgeons and their enlisted assistants will return to their stations. (Dec. 20, E.D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. DAN C. KINGMAN, C.E.

First Lieut. Gilbert Van B. Wilkes, C.E., will proceed from Vancouver Barracks, Wash., to Bandon, Ore., on business pertaining to the inspection of lumber for pontoon equipage. (Dec. 26, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. W. CROZIER, C.O.

Major Wilford J. Hawkins, O.D., is assigned to duty as a member of the Board for Testing Rifled Cannon, vice Lieut. Col. Jay E. Hoffer, O.D., relieved. (Dec. 27, War D.)

First Class Pvt. of Ord. Patrick Gannon, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Dec. 24, War D.)

Ord. Sgt. George A. Westover, having reported, will proceed to Fort Ruger, H.T., for duty. (Dec. 8, Hawaiian D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. G. P. SCRIVEN, C.S.O.

Capt. Elisha G. Abbott, S.C., New York city, will proceed to Aldine, N.J., on temporary duty in connection with the inspection of radio equipment being manufactured for the Signal Corps by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America. (Dec. 23, E.D.)

CAVALRY.

2D CAVALRY.—COL. F. WEST.

First Lieut. Raymond S. Bamberger, 2d Cav., will proceed to the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for observation and treatment. (Dec. 29, War D.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. A. P. BLOCKSOM.

Second Lieut. Abbott Boone, 3d Cav., now at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, is detailed for duty in connection with the Progressive Military Map, at such time as the necessary transportation and camp equipage are furnished, and will at that time proceed to Del Rio, Texas, for station. (Dec. 2, S.D.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. D. BEACH.

Leave one month to 1st Lieut. Joseph V. Kuznik, 4th Cav. (Transferred to 7th Cavalry Jan. 1, 1914.) (Dec. 27, War D.)

Lieut. Col. John B. McDonald, 4th Cav., Schofield Barracks, H.T., will proceed to and take station in Honolulu on Dec. 9, 1913, for duty in charge of the office of the department inspector. (Dec. 4, Hawaiian D.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. E. WILDER.

Leave twenty days, upon his being discharged as a witness before the U.S. District Court at Phoenix, Ariz., is granted 2d Lieut. John Millikin, 5th Cav., Nogales, Ariz. (Dec. 13, S.D.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. M. O'CONNOR.

Major John P. Ryan, 6th Cav., upon the expiration of his present sick leave will report in person to C.O., Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for examination. (Dec. 27, War D.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Robert C. Brady, 6th Cav., is extended fifteen days. (Dec. 19, 2d Div.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. K. HUNTER.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Thomas J. J. Christian, 7th Cav., is extended one month. (Dec. 27, War D.)

So much of Par. 9, S.O. 228, Sept. 30, 1913, War D., as relates to 1st Lieut. James A. Shannon, 7th Cav., is revoked. Lieutenant Shannon is relieved from assignment to the 7th Cavalry, Jan. 1, 1914. (Dec. 26, War D.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. F. GUILFOYLE.

Leave one month to Col. John F. Guilfoyle, 9th Cav., Douglas, Ariz. (Dec. 10, S.D.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. C. GRESHAM.

First Sgt. Ezeckiel Green, Troop F, 10th Cav., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Dec. 26, War D.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. LOCKETT.

Leave three months, upon his relief from duty as military attaché at Stockholm, Sweden, to Capt. Guy Cushman, 11th Cav. (Dec. 27, War D.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. H. MURRAY.

COL. H. G. SICKEL, ATTACHED.

Leave fifteen days to Capt. John W. Craig, 12th Cav., El Paso, Texas. (Dec. 15, S.D.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

Leave one month, about Dec. 20, 1913, to Major Robert E. L. Michie, 13th Cav., Fort Bliss, Texas. (Dec. 15, S.D.)

Leave twenty-one days, about Dec. 23, 1913, to 1st Lieut. William W. West, Jr., 13th Cav., El Paso, Texas. (Dec. 12, S.D.)

First Lieut. William N. Hensley, Jr., 13th Cav., will proceed from Deming, N.M., to El Paso, Texas, in connection with the Progressive Military Map and upon completion return to his station at Deming, N.M. (Nov. 28, S.D.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. F. W. SIBLEY.

First Lieut. Edmund L. Zane, 14th Cav., now at Fort McIntosh, Texas, is detailed for duty in connection with the Progressive Military Map. (Nov. 29, S.D.)

First Lieut. Norman H. Davis, 14th Cav., now at Eagle Pass, Texas, is detailed for duty in connection with the Progressive Military Map, with station at Eagle Pass, Texas. (Nov. 29, S.D.)

Second Lieut. Emil P. Pierson, 14th Cav., now at Fort Clark, Texas, is detailed for duty in connection with the Progressive Military Map, with station at Fort Clark, Texas. (Nov. 29, S.D.)

Leave one month, about Jan. 1, 1914, to 2d Lieut. Lindsley D. Beach, 14th Cav., Fort McIntosh, Texas. (Dec. 3, S.D.)

First Lieut. Arthur J. Lynch, 14th Cav., Fort Clark, Texas, to Eagle Pass, Texas, for temporary duty. (Dec. 3, S.D.)

Capt. Ola W. Bell, 14th Cav., from duty at Eagle Pass, Texas, to Fort Clark, Texas, for duty. (Dec. 3, S.D.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. GARRARD.

Par. 34, S.O. 296, War D., Dec. 19, 1913, is amended to read as follows: The name of Major Charles A. Hedekin, 15th Cav., is placed on the list of detached officers, to take effect Jan. 15, 1914. (Dec. 29, War D.)

CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Col. Jacob G. Galbraith, Cav., department inspector, will stand relieved from duty in this department on Dec. 9, 1913. (Dec. 4, Hawaiian D.)

Par. 35, S.O. 296, War D., Dec. 19, 1913, is amended to read as follows: Major Lewis M. Kocher, Cav., is relieved from duty as lieutenant colonel of the Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, to take effect Jan. 14, 1914, and is assigned to the 15th Cavalry, to date Jan. 15, 1914, vice Major Charles A. Hedekin, transferred to the detached list, and will join his regiment. The name of Major Kocher is removed from the detached list, to date Jan. 14, 1914. (Dec. 29, War D.)

Capt. William R. Smedberg, Jr., Cav., unassigned, is assigned to the 2d Cavalry and will be assigned to a troop by his regimental commander. He is relieved from duty at the School of Musketry, Fort Sill, Okla., Feb. 1, 1914, and will then join troop to which assigned. (Dec. 26, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

3D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. C. G. TREAT.

Leave one month and sixteen days, about Dec. 22, 1913, to 2d Lieut. Herbert R. Odell, 3d Field Art., Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (Dec. 10, S.D.)

Second Lieut. Charles Brewer, 3d Field Art., from Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to Fort McIntosh, Texas, for duty. (Nov. 28, S.D.)

Second Lieut. David E. Cain, 3d Field Art., from Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to Eagle Pass, Texas, for duty. (Nov. 28, S.D.)

4TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. L. G. BERRY.

Leave fifteen days, about Dec. 21, 1913, to Capt. Cleveland G. Lansing, 4th Field Art. (Dec. 20, 2d Div.)

Capt. Jesse G. Langdon, 4th Field Art., upon the expiration of his present leave will join his regiment. (Dec. 27, War D.)

5TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. G. ADAMS.

Leave two months, about Jan. 5, 1914, is granted Capt. Wright Smith, 5th Field Art., Fort Sill, Okla. (Dec. 16, S.D.)

Lieut. Col. Ernest Hinds, 5th Field Art., will proceed at the proper time to Fort Leavenworth and report in person on Jan. 5, 1914, to the commandant, the Army Service Schools, for the purpose of taking the special course for field officers. (Dec. 29, War D.)

6TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. A. MILLAR.

Leave one month to 2d Lieut. Neil G. Finch, 6th Field Art., Fort Bliss, Texas. (Dec. 9, S.D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.

Major F. Brady, C.A.C., to Fort Monroe, Va., and report Feb. 2, 1914, for the purpose of taking a six weeks' course of instruction in the Coast Artillery War Game. (Dec. 24, War D.)

So much of Par. 4, S.O. 254, Oct. 30, 1913, War D., as directs Capt. Charles L. J. Frohman, C.A.C., to sail from San Francisco on the transport to leave about Jan. 5, 1914, is amended so as to direct that officer to sail from San Francisco about Feb. 5, 1914. (Dec. 26, War D.)

First Lieut. Samuel H. Tilghman, C.A.C., now at Victoria, Texas, having completed field work required of him at this time in connection with Progressive Military Map, will proceed with his enlisted detachment to Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (Nov. 25, S.D.)

First Lieut. R. R. Lyon, C.A.C., from duty at Black Hall, Conn., to Guilford, Conn., to continue work on the Progressive Military Map. (Dec. 18, E.D.)

Second Lieut. Douglas C. Cordiner, C.A.C., is relieved from assignment to the 47th Co. and placed on the unassigned list. (Dec. 27, War D.)

Leave one month to 2d Lieut. Francis J. Torney, C.A.C. (Dec. 27, War D.)

Second Lieut. Leon R. Cole, C.A.C., is relieved from aviation duty with the Signal Corps and from duty at the Signal Corps Aviation School, San Diego, Cal. He is assigned to the 160th Company, and will join that company. (Dec. 29, War D.)

The following captains of the Coast Artillery Corps will report in person to Major Theodore C. Lyster, M.C., president of the examining board at Fort Monroe, Va., on Jan. 20, 1914, for examination to determine their fitness for promotion: Capt. James B. Mitchell, Edward L. Glasgow and Leo F. Foster. (Dec. 29, War D.)

The examining board for captains at Fort Monroe, Va., appointed in orders of Dec. 29, will prepare as soon as practicable the maps for the practical problem in coast defense provided for in G.O. 14, April 25, 1912, War D., and forward to the following captains of the Coast Artillery Corps for solution: the problems to correspond to the post, fort, or coast defense where these officers are now respectively stationed: Capt. Harrison Hall, Edward Kimmel, John R. Proctor, Frederick W. Phisterer, Robert H. C. Kelton and Percy P. Bishop. (Dec. 29, War D.)

The president of the examining board for captains at Fort Monroe, Va., appointed in orders of Dec. 29, will cause to be prepared by the board, as soon as practicable, the questions for the written examination provided for in Par. 4, G.O. 14, April 25, 1912, War D., of Capt. Alfred S. Morgan, C.A.C., to determine his fitness for promotion, and will send the questions when prepared to the commanding general, Philippine Department, who will cause the examination of Captain Morgan to be conducted by a permanent board in his command. (Dec. 29, War D.)

The following transfers of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are ordered, about Feb. 15, 1914:

Capt. Arthur H. Bryant is transferred from the 23d to the 34th Co., C.A.C., and will join company to which transferred.

Capt. John A. Berry is transferred from the 34th to the 23d Co., C.A.C. He will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco and take the transport from that place about Feb. 5, 1914, for the Philippine Islands, where he will join company to which transferred. (Dec. 29, War D.)

Capt. Charles H. Hilton, C.A.C., will report in person to Lieut. Col. John P. Hains, C.A.C., president of the examining board at Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., on Jan. 20, 1914, for examination for promotion. (Dec. 29, War D.)

The resignation by 1st Lieut. Wilmot A. Danielson, C.A.C., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted by the President, to take effect Dec. 29, 1913. (Dec. 29, War D.)

So much of Par. 8, S.O. 293, War D., Dec. 16, 1913, as relates to Electr. Sgt. 1st Class Roy E. Yarbrough, C.A.C., is amended to direct that he be sent to Manila on the transport to leave Feb. 5, 1914. (Dec. 29, War D.)

So much of Par. 11, S.O. 293, War D., Dec. 16, 1913, as relates to Electr. Sgt. 2d Class John L. McFatter, C.A.C., is revoked. (Dec. 29, War D.)

Electr. Sgt. 2d Class John L. McFatter, C.A.C., Fort Casey, Wash., will be sent to Manila on the transport to leave Feb. 5, 1914. (Dec. 29, War D.)

Electr. Sgt. 2d Class James W. Guthrie and Fireman Frank M. Huennekens, C.A.C., Fort Mills, P.L., will be sent to the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., on the transport to leave Manila Feb. 15, 1914. Upon arrival Sergeant Guthrie will be sent to Fort Stevens, Ore., for duty, and Fireman Huennekens will be sent to Fort Du Pont, Del., for duty. (Dec. 29, War D.)

So much of Par. 8, S.O. 293, War D., Dec. 16, 1913, as relates to Electr. Sgt. 2d Class Sidney Erickson, C.A.C., is revoked. (Dec. 26, War D.)

Electr. Sgt. 2d Class Sidney Erickson, C.A.C., Fort Williams, Maine, will be sent to the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., with permission to delay en route for his own convenience until such time as will enable him to be sent to Manila on the transport to leave Feb. 5, 1914, for duty. (Dec. 26, War D.)

Fireman William L. Semer, C.A.C., Fort Schuyler, N.Y., will be sent to Fort Caswell, N.C., for duty. (Dec. 27, War D.)

First Lieut. Cary R. Wilson, C.A.C., having been relieved from further duty in connection with the Progressive Military Map work, will, upon the expiration of the leave, proceed from Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to Fort Crockett, Texas, for duty. (Dec. 3, S.D.)

Master Electr. Charles E. Bergbom, C.A.C., to Manila on the transport to leave Feb. 5, 1914. (Dec. 29, War D.)

Electr. Sgt. 1st Class Hardy S. Hammond, C.A.C., Fort Ruger, H.T., will be sent on the transport leaving Honolulu about Feb. 5, 1914, to Fort McDowell, Cal., and from there to Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., for duty. (Dec. 29, War D.)

The following transfers of enlisted men of the Coast Artillery Corps are made and they will be sent to the stations indicated: Electr. Sgt. 1st Class John L. Nelson, Fort Worden, Wash., to Fort Hamilton, N.Y., for duty; Electr. Sgt. 1st Class Harry L. Wise, Fort Hamilton, N.Y., to Fort Worden, Wash., for duty; Fireman Charles T. Reed, Fort Du Pont, Del., to Fort Williams, Maine, Jan. 15, 1914, for duty at Fort McKinley, Maine; Fireman Ray W. Atkinson, Fort McKinley, Maine, to Fort Worden, Wash., Jan. 15, 1914, for duty at Fort Casey. (Dec. 29, War D.)

INFANTRY.

3D INFANTRY.—COL. H. KIRBY.

Sergt. Walter Chamberlain, Co. F, 3d Inf., having been relieved from further duty with Militia of New Hampshire, effective Dec. 31, 1913, and ordered transferred to 5th Infantry as private on that date, will proceed to Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., for duty. (Dec. 20, E.D.)

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. C. VAN VLIET.

Leave fifteen days to 2d Lieut. George W. C. Whiting, 4th Inf. (Dec. 20, 2d Div.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMAN.

Leave one month to 2d Lieut. Stanley W. Wood, 7th Inf. (Dec. 29, War D.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. PICKERING.

COL. R. M. BLATCHFORD, ATTACHED.

Leave two months, upon his arrival in the United States, to Major Harry J. Hirsch, 11th Inf. (Dec. 29, War D.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. H. C. BOWEN.

Capt. Charles N. Murphy, 12th Inf., now at the Presidio

of San Francisco, will proceed to the Presidio of Monterey for duty with his company. (Dec. 20, Western D.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. WILSON.

Battl. Sergt. Major James B. Rousseau, 14th Inf., Fort Lawton, Wash., is transferred as battalion sergeant major to the Army Service Schools Detachment and will be sent to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for duty. (Dec. 27, War D.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. S. ROGERS.

Leave one month, about Dec. 21, 1913, to 2d Lieut. John F. Landis, 18th Inf. (Dec. 19, 2d Div.)

First Lieut. Edward H. Pearce, 18th Inf., is detailed for general recruiting service. He will proceed to Fort Slocum, N.Y., for duty. (Dec. 29, War D.)

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. F. WALTZ.

On account of exceptional circumstances, leave one month is granted 2d Lieut. Martin F. Scanlon, 19th Inf. (Dec. 19, 2d Div.)

The leave granted Col. Millard F. Waltz, 19th Inf., is further extended fifteen days. (Dec. 19, 2d Div.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. R. LOUGHBOROUGH.

William C. Rafferty, C.A.C., Lieut. Col. Benjamin W. Atkinson, 2d Inf., Archibald Campbell, A.G. Dept., John B. McDonald, 4th Cav., and Frederick P. Reynolds, M.C., Majors B. Frank Cheatham, Q.M.C., Frank W. Coe, C.A.C., Ernest V. Smith, 2d Inf., Julius A. Penn, 1st Inf., William P. Wooten, C.E., Michael J. Lenihan, 2d Inf., Arthur S. Conklin, G.S.C., Herbert O. Williams, 2d Inf., and David B. Case, Q.M.C. (Dec. 10, Hawaiian D.)

BOARDS OF EXAMINATION.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the call of the president thereof at Fort Monroe, Va., for the examination of lieutenants of the Coast Artillery Corps for promotion. Detail for the board: Major Theodore C. Lyster, M.C., Major Robert E. Callan and Capt. Le Vert Coleman, C.A.C., Capt. Arthur M. Whaley, M.C., and Capt. George P. Hawes, Jr., C.A.C. (Dec. 29, War D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the call of the president thereof at Fort Monroe, Va., for the examination of captains of the Coast Artillery Corps for promotion. Detail for the board: Majors Theodore C. Lyster, M.C., Robert E. Callan, Percy M. Kessier and George A. Nugent, C.A.C., and Capt. Arthur M. Whaley, M.C. (Dec. 29, War D.)

Boards of officers as hereinafter constituted are appointed to meet at the posts designated for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before the boards to determine their fitness for promotion.

Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., for captains: Lieut. Col. John P. Hains, Major Thomas B. Lamoreux and Major Arthur W. Chase, C.A.C., Capt. Ernest G. Bingham, M.C., and 1st Lieut. Herbert H. Sharpe, M.C.

Fort Howard, Md., for lieutenants: Major Paul C. Hutton, M.C., Capt. Albert C. Thompson, Jr., C.A.C., Robert L. Carswell, M.C., William Tidball, C.A.C., and Offner Hope, C.A.C.

Fort Crockett, Texas, for lieutenants: Major Edwin Landon, C.A.C., Major Edwin W. Rich, M.C., Capt. Jacob M. Coward, C.A.C., James Bourke, M.C., and William E. Murray, C.A.C.

Fort Mills, P.I., for lieutenants: Capt. Harrison Hall, John E. Munroe and Edward Canfield, Jr., C.A.C.

The medical members of the board at Fort Mills will be designated by the commanding general, Philippine Department. (Dec. 29, War D.)

EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

The following officers of the Coast Artillery Corps will report in person to Capt. Francis H. Lincoln, C.A.C., president of the examining board at Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., on Jan. 20, 1914, for examination to determine their fitness for promotion: First Lieuts. Benjamin H. L. Williams and Halsey Dunwoody and 2d Lieut. Frank Drake. (Dec. 29, War D.)

The following lieutenants of the Coast Artillery Corps will report to the president of the examining board at the post designated after their respective names on Jan. 20, 1914, for examination for promotion: First Lieut. Thomas M. Spaulding, Fort Howard, Md., 1st Lieut. Robert C. Eddy, Fort Crockett, Texas, and 2d Lieut. Reginald B. Crocoff, Fort Mills, P.I. (Dec. 29, War D.)

The following lieutenants of the Coast Artillery Corps will report in person to Major Theodore C. Lyster, M.C., president of the examining board at Fort Monroe, Va., on Jan. 20, 1914, for examination for promotion: First Lieuts. Le Roy Bartlett and Julius C. Peterson, 2d Lieut. Francis H. Miles, Jr. (first lieutenant, Ordnance Department), 2d Lieut. Harry T. Pillans (first lieutenant, Ordnance Department), 3d Lieut. Le Grand B. Curtis (first lieutenant, Ordnance Department), 2d Lieut. Kenneth B. Harmon (first lieutenant, Ordnance Department), 2d Lieuts. Elmore B. Gray, Herbert O'Leary and Willard K. Richards. (Dec. 29, War D.)

VARIOUS ORDERS.

The following enlisted men are transferred as sergeants to the regiments indicated and are detailed to duty in connection with the Militia of Massachusetts:

Sergt. Walter G. Champlin, Co. I, 4th Inf., Galveston, Texas, to the 11th Infantry.

Sergt. John F. Barnoske, Co. E, 6th Inf., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., to the 12th Infantry. (Dec. 29, War D.)

Sergts. Guy L. Brotherson, Co. K, 14th Inf., Fort George Wright, Wash., and John S. Bayes, Co. K, 19th Inf., Galveston, Texas, are detailed to duty in connection with the Militia of Massachusetts and will be sent to Boston. (Dec. 29, War D.)

UNITED STATES ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE.

Outgoing.

Schedule to July 1, 1914.

Transport	Leave S.F.	Arrive Honolulu about	Arrive Guam about	Arrive Manila about	Lay days
Logan	Jan. 5	Jan. 13	Jan. 26	Feb. 1	14
Sherman	Feb. 5	Feb. 13	Feb. 26	Mar. 8	12
Thomas	Mar. 5	Mar. 13	Mar. 26	Apr. 1	14
Logan	Apr. 6	Apr. 14	Apr. 27	May 2	13
Sherman	May 5	May 13	May 26	June 1	14
Thomas	June 5	June 13	June 26	July 2	13

Incoming.

Schedule to July 11, 1914.

Transport	Leave Manila	Arrive Nagasaki about	Arrive Honolulu about	Arrive S.F. about	Lay days
Thomas	Jan. 15	Jan. 20	Feb. 4	Feb. 11	22
Logan	Feb. 15	Feb. 20	Mar. 5	Mar. 13	22
Sherman	Mar. 15	Mar. 20	Apr. 4	Apr. 12	24
Thomas	Apr. 15	Apr. 20	May 4	May 12	24
Logan	May 15	May 20	June 3	June 11	24
Sherman	June 15	June 20	July 3	July 11	23

Offices and Docks: Laguna street wharf, San Francisco, Cal.

ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFORD—At San Francisco, Cal.

CROOK—At San Francisco, Cal.

DIX—Left Manila, P.I., for Seattle, Wash., Dec. 8; left Miike, Japan, Dec. 17.

KILPATRICK—At New York.

LISCUM—At Manila.

LOGAN—Leaves San Francisco, Cal., for P.I. Jan. 5, 1914.

MCCLELLAN—At Galveston, Texas.

MEADE—At Galveston, Texas.

MERRITT—At Manila.

SHERIDAN—At San Francisco, Cal.

SHERMAN—Left Manila, P.I., Dec. 15; left Nagasaki, Japan, Dec. 22.

SUMNER—At Galveston, Texas.

THOMAS—Left San Francisco for Manila Dec. 5; left Guam Dec. 29.

WARREN—At Manila.

WRIGHT—At Manila.

CABLE BOATS.

BURNSIDE—1st Lieut. Clark Lynn, Signal Corps, commanding. In Alaskan waters.

JOSEPH HENRY—Lieut. K. Truesdell, Signal Corps. At New York.

MINE PLANTERS.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—Capt. H. C. Merriam, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 60th Co., C.A.C. At San Francisco, Cal.

MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—1st Lieut. Henning F. Colley, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 150th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Worden, Wash.

GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—1st Lieut. John K. Jemison, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Mills, Manila, P.I. First Lieut. John R. Ellis will command about Feb. 15, 1914.

GENERAL HENRY KNOX—Capt. J. Prentice, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Wint, P.I. First Lieut. Peter H. Ottosen ordered to command about Jan. 15, 1914.

GENERAL ROYAL T. FRANK—1st Lieut. Albert H. Barkley, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 136th Co., C.A.C. At Fort St. Philip, La.

GENERAL SAMUEL M. MILLS—1st Lieut. C. R. Snow, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 58th and 169th Cos., C.A.C. At Fort Moultrie, S.C.

GENERAL EDWARD O. C. ORD—1st Lieut. Thomas O. Humphreys, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 132d Co., C.A.C. At Fort Screven, Ga.

GENERAL J. M. SCHOFIELD—1st Lieut. William W. Hicks, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Barrancas, Fla.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Dec. 26, 1913.

Gen. and Mrs. Anson Mills, of Washington, D.C., left Christmas Day to return to their home in Washington, D.C. General Mills was honor guest of the Chamber of Commerce at a dinner. Major Robert E. L. Michie, district adjutant, left this week for Washington, D.C., on fifteen days' leave. Lieut. Neil G. Finch, 6th Field Art., left last week for the East on month's leave. Lieut. Marshall Magruder is in charge of the exchange during his absence. Mrs. Eli D. Hoyle, wife of Colonel Hoyle, who is at present in the Philippines, arrived in El Paso last week to spend the winter with her daughter, the wife of Lieut. E. P. Graham, 15th Cav.

Capt. James W. Craig, 12th Cav., left last week for San Antonio on a short leave to spend the Christmas holidays with his family, who will accompany him to El Paso on his return. After spending several weeks with her daughter, Mrs. Aubrey Lippincott, Mrs. Benjamin Heney has returned to her home in Tucson, Ariz. Mrs. Alfred Aloe and son, wife and child of Captain Aloe, Q.M.C., at Galveston, Texas, arrived in El Paso this week and will remain with Mrs. Aloe's mother, Mrs. Robert Campbell, during Captain Aloe's temporary tour in Tampico in charge of all refugees who may come to Tampico from the interior of Mexico.

Major and Mrs. Charles N. Barney, of El Paso, gave an informal dinner in honor of Col. and Mrs. Robert D. Read. Christmas trees, to which were attached gifts, were used as favors and the centerpiece was a snow scene. Gen. Hugh L. Scott was one of the guests. Alfred McNamee, a son of Major and Mrs. Michael McNamee, on Monday evening gave a marshmallow toast complimentary to his three cousins, the Misses Enid, Patty and Marion Ainsa, of El Paso. Several young people of the garrison were invited. Lieut. Robert L. Collins and Chester P. Barnett, 15th Cav., will take the Russian test ride this week.

Mrs. J. B. Huggins and children arrived in El Paso this week from a station at Fort Robinson, Neb., to join Captain Huggins, M.C., stationed here with the 20th Infantry. Mrs. Henry M. Nally has also joined her husband in El Paso.

Monday night, in response to a request from the colonel in command of the Juarez garrison, Gen. Hugh L. Scott hurried a squadron of the 15th Cavalry into the city to guard the international bridges and along the river close by, as it was understood that approximately 150 Mexican soldiers intended crossing into the United States with their arms, but the night passed without the expected development.

Mrs. Michael McNamee entertained informally at bridge and dancing, a chafing-dish supper following, for Major W. E. Clark, Capt. and Mrs. Le Roy Eltinge, Capt. and Mrs. Casper C. Conrad, Jr., Lieuts. David H. Scott and W. B. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ainsa, sister and brother-in-law of Major McNamee; Mr. and Mrs. Richard Ainsa, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pomeroy, Mrs. Isobel Flato and Dr. Francis Gallagher. Col. R. H. R. Loughborough, recently assigned to command of the 20th Infantry, in camp in El Paso, is on his way from detached duty in the Philippines and is expected to reach El Paso early in January. Colonel Loughborough was formerly in command of this garrison with a battalion of the 25th Infantry.

Mrs. John De Witt will join Captain De Witt, 20th Inf., in El Paso early in January. Mrs. George C. Barnhardt arrived recently to join Captain Barnhardt.

The school of instruction in the game of warfare being studied by all officers under the rank of colonel every Saturday morning at this garrison is presided over by Major Charles D. Rhodes, Capt. H. R. Hitchcock and Capt. Le Roy Eltinge. Mrs. Reuben C. Taylor is expected soon from Fort Douglas, to join her husband here.

Mrs. William J. Glasgow, wife of Captain Glasgow, Q.M.C., Fort Myer, Va., called to El Paso last week by the death of her only brother, James W. Magoffin, will return to her home next week.

Through the courtesy of Lieut. Col. Frederick Perkins the 20th Infantry band took part in the program given at the municipal Christmas tree Christmas Eve, in Cleveland Park.

Capt. A. V. P. Anderson, 12th Cav., is in command of the squadron during the absence of Capt. James W. Craig on leave. The troopers of the regiment have been busy getting settled and making the camp as comfortable as possible for the winter, as they are to remain on border duty indefinitely. Electric lights have been installed and all of the cook tents have been supplied with water pipes and, as the section of the city where they are camped is very dusty, a bed of cinders from the round house has been laid over the entire camp, which improves things greatly.

Mrs. William S. Graves, wife of Major Graves, 20th Inf., is expected to join her husband early in January. Mrs. Margaret Rowley left last week for Galveston, Texas, to spend the holidays with her daughter and son-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. F. M. Barrows. Lieut. W. W. West, 13th Cav., left yesterday for Fort Riley, Kas., where he will be married Jan. 7 to Miss Anna Rumbough, daughter of the late Col. David Rumbough. Mrs. George F. Bailey is the guest in El Paso of Mr. and Mrs. Winston J. Pettus. Lieutenant Bailey left last week for his new station at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

Christmas Day was a day of cheer at the different Army camps in El Paso and at the garrison, despite the fact that the cooks were somewhat handicapped by lack of cooking utensils. This, however, had no effect on the "Christmas spread" that was prepared and served their comrades. The 20th Infantry and squadrons of the 12th and 13th Cavalry are encamped in the city and the officers and men of the 20th shared their dinner and provided baskets of good things for the Mexican women and children of the Mexican prisoners who are being held in their camp. At the post the usual holiday dinner was served at the mess hall and the bill of fare would do justice to any city hotel. "Along the officers' line Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Col. and Mrs. Joseph Garrard and others served Christmas egg nog and exchanged calls and the compliments of the season.

Sergt. Karol B. Kozowski, of Troop M, 15th Cav., has, at his own request, been transferred to the 5th Cavalry, at Fort Sheridan, Ill. He is preparing to take the examination for a commission and desired the transfer so that he could continue his studies at the Chicago University which he began before the 15th left that post for this station.

MADISON BARRACKS.

Madison Barracks, Sackets Harbor, N.Y., Dec. 29, 1913.

On Tuesday night, Dec. 23, a masquerade dance for the enlisted men and their friends was held in the gymnasium and there was a large attendance from the post and Sackets Harbor, also from Watertown. Most noticeable among those in costume was Post Commissary Sergeant Cassidy, who made a striking "Uncle Sam," while a life-sized "monkey" created much amusement.

There were two midnight services in Sackets Harbor, that held by the Chaplain being in Christ Church, which was beautifully decorated with Christmas trees, wreaths of holly and ropes of evergreen. Special music was furnished by the post orchestra. Never has more beautiful music been heard within the walls of that quaint old church (now nearly 100 years old), than that which heralded the coming of the Christ Child in 1913. The singing of the choir was magnificent, and will long be remembered by all who heard it.

Christmas Day, at 4:30, for the Children's Christmas Tree, Dodge Hall was filled with officers and enlisted men, their wives and children. After a few words by the Chaplain, the lights were dimmed, the heavy front curtain of the stage was rolled up, and in the center of the stage was seen the Christmas tree, heavy with decorations of all kinds. The applause of the adults was great, but high above it could be heard the little gasps of delight, as each child seemed to stop breathing when the colored electric lights were turned on and

the tree became a blaze of glory. But even greater was the enthusiasm with which they received the entrance of "Santa Claus," a minute or two later. For a few seconds the din was terrific, as the children clapped their hands and stamped their feet. "Old Chris" made a few remarks, and the distribution of presents began. There was something for every child of the garrison and for almost every child of Sackets Harbor, for nearly all in the village are connected with the Army in one way or another. In addition to the beautiful presents from "Santa Claus," each child received an orange, a box of candy and a candy cane. After everything had been given out, the Old Saint took his departure amid the "good-byes" of the children and the hearty applause of the "grown-ups."

On Friday morning a fire of unknown origin totally destroyed the Odd Fellows Hall in Sackets Harbor, and, as a high wind, which amounted almost to a gale, was blowing, it was only by the grace of God and the heroic efforts of the soldiers of the 3d Infantry that all of Sackets Harbor was not burned. The conflagration was confined to the one building.

The Christmas dinners were exceptionally fine, as the following menus will show. The mess halls were tastefully decorated and several unique features were noticed. Company L having a vivid representation of "moonrise in the Philippines, while in Company H a lifelike prone figure would raise his head and take careful aim at a miniature target in a most realistic manner. In addition to the tasteful menus, at each man's place, was a Christmas card, provided by the Chaplain.

Among the handsome menus for the 3d Infantry Christmas dinner at Madison Barracks, N.Y., the most elaborate was that furnished to the members of Company H. On the ornamental cover was an excellent photograph of the organization, and inside, a remarkably good sketch of the "Chaplain's trophy" by Corporal Canuel, now held by Company H, which qualified thirty-nine marksmen out of fifty men shooting. Then followed the bill of fare, and on the next page a list of the stations at which Company H had partaken of its more or less elaborate Christmas dinners during the last 121 years, in sixteen states, Alaska and the Philippines. In 1793, it was on the Northwestern frontier; in 1814, Florida; 1861, in Virginia; 1889-1901, in the Philippines; 1904-5, Alaska; 1909-10, Asturias Barracks, and in 1911, Bud Dajo, Jolo, P.I. The next two pages gave a list of battles and engagements in which the company had taken part, forty-five in all, and the two pages following were the roster of killed and wounded in the Mexican and Civil Wars, and the Philippine Insurrection, a glorious record, containing the names of fifty-three men.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Dec. 30, 1913.

Wednesday morning Gen. and Mrs. Erasmus M. Weaver, Mrs. Stearns and daughter, daughter and granddaughter of the General, arrived at 6:30. A salute was fired at that early hour, and the 6th Company, with Capt. Frank C. Jewell in command, and the 168th Company, with Lieut. Francis A. Englehart in command, and the band met the General and escorted him to the quarters of his daughter, Mrs. William Watts Rose. Christmas Day, immediately after the eleven o'clock service, the infant son of Lieut. and Mrs. Rose was christened, General Weaver being godfather and Mrs. Weaver and Miss Persus Stearns standing as godmothers. After the christening Col. and Mrs. Ira A. Haynes, Major and Mrs. George A. Nugent, Capt. and Mrs. Richard C. Marshall, Capt. and Mrs. Walter C. Baker, Mrs. Bradley and Mrs. Kimberley were invited to the Rose's quarters to drink to Watts Rose, Jr.'s, health. That afternoon Lieut. and Mrs. Rose gave a large reception to Gen. and Mrs. Weaver and Mrs. Stearns, when Mrs. Rose was assisted by Mrs. McKinney and Mrs. Barnes.

Major and Mrs. Robert E. Callan have arrived from Fort Andrews and taken quarters on the parade ground recently vacated by Captain Barnes. Friday Major and Mrs. George A. Nugent gave a dinner for Mr. and Mrs. George F. Adams, Capt. and Mrs. Walter C. Baker. Mr. Arthur Pence is the holiday guest of Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Barnes. Miss Dunbar, of Washington, daughter of Surg. Arthur Dunbar, is the guest of Miss Helen Ohnstad. Mrs. Mosby and Miss Lucy Mosby, of New York, are guests of Capt. and Mrs. Frank C. Jewell.

Christmas Eve night Capt. and Mrs. Richard C. Marshall gave an egg nog party for Capt. and Mrs. H. L. Pettus, Major and Mrs. George A. Nugent, Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Carter, Capt. and Mrs. Richard I. McKinney, Capt. and Mrs. Walter C. Baker, Mrs. Stearns, Mrs. Bradley, Capt. and Mrs. Archibald H. Sunderland, Mrs. Brand, Capt. and Mrs. James Totten, Mrs. Mosby, Miss Lucy Mosby, Capt. and Mrs. Frank C. Jewell, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Adams, Mrs. Bradley, Lieut. and Mrs. George A. Wildrick, Lieut. and Mrs. William Watts Rose, Capt. and Mrs. Kenneth C. Masteller, Dr. and Mrs. Hewlett, Mrs. Holcombe and Lieut. John Holcombe.

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The question as to the movement of troops from Texas City is entirely in the hands of Major Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A., commander of the 2d Division. The War Department has absolutely refused to interfere with the movement of the troops of the 2d Division, as it believed that General Carter is better acquainted with the situation than anyone in the Department and that his judgment in this matter should be final. There is an impression at Washington that many of the reports as to the dissatisfaction of the officers and men at Texas City have originated in cities of Texas that are anxious to have the troops stationed in their vicinity. Galveston has been particularly active in circulating these reports. The excellent health reports of the troops at the Texas City camp convince the War Department that General Carter is pursuing a wise policy in keeping the troops at their present stations.

It is believed that a satisfactory solution has been found for the question of the Army sergeants in the Philippines, and the War Department is taking steps to transfer with sergeants at home the 106 sergeants now in the islands who should be transferred. The policy concerning the foreign service regiments is one which the War Department regards as having been fully justified during the past year. It is possible it may try to bring home the regiments with the old numbers; that is,

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bring home the records and the numbers, with a certain portion of the old personnel. This, however, has not yet been fully determined upon.

The War Department is now engaged in revising the Militia Pay bill. The preliminary draft has been prepared by the Judge Advocate General and referred to the War College. After the War College has passed upon it will go to the Division of Militia Affairs for suggestions, and will finally be submitted to the Secretary of War, who will take up the bill with the state authorities and the representatives of the National Guard Association. Out of these conferences is expected to develop a pay bill which will have the approval of the War Department as well as of the National Guard. The advocates of pay for Militia are confident that if the War Department and the Militia can get together on the bill it will be passed by Congress without any serious delay. An effort will be made to get the bill in shape to be considered at this session of Congress.

If Col. William C. Gorgas, Med. Corps, U.S.A., will accept the place he will be appointed Surgeon General of the Army to succeed the late Brig. Gen. George H. Torney. Colonel Gorgas is not only the ranking officer in the Medical Corps, but he has won the promotion by the magnificent work he has done in Cuba and on the Panama Canal. If Colonel Gorgas should not care to assume the responsibilities of the head of the Medical Corps he will doubtless receive the rank of brigadier general through a special act, as there is a general feeling in Congress that he should receive some special recognition for his magnificent achievements on the Panama Canal, and a more popular appointment could not be made. Col. L. Mervin Maus, M.C., U.S.A., on duty at the headquarters of Major Gen. T. H. Barry, commanding the Eastern Department, it is understood, is an applicant for the position of Surgeon General of the Army. Colonel Maus has a most excellent record of service, and is not only the oldest officer in the Medical Corps, but is the senior in length of service. He has served continuously for close on forty years, largely with troops, and rendered valuable services in the Philippines.

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CONGRESSIONAL TREATMENT OF THE ARMY.

What we had to say in our last issue on mileage law injustice for the enlisted men of the Army has aroused inquiries from some of our readers as to whether it is implied that there is dissatisfaction in the rank and file of the Army. It would be an evasion of the truth that could serve no just purpose to say that there is no dissatisfaction. There is much of it, and the fact that it has not thus far expressed itself clamorously is no proof that it does not exist. As far as we can learn, there is no particular increase in the hardship of Army conditions that warrants a general feeling of discontent. The cause must be looked for deeper down. Ultimate probing of this discordant sentiment cannot but reveal the less promising prospects which are before the soldier through the change in attitude of Congress toward pay and enlistment.

Reduction in travel pay on discharge is not the sole grievance of the enlisted men of the Service. The drift of Service legislation within the past four years appears to have been in the direction of reclaiming as much as possible of the increased pay granted enlisted men in 1908. Proof of this tendency is found in the reduction of travel pay from four to two cents a mile; reduction of clothing allowance; abolition of the double time for foreign service, and extension of the enlistment period. To those enlisting for the first time the four-year term does not establish a legitimate ground for complaint, but to those who had taken a first or other enlistment with the intention of continuing in the Service by means of three-year periods this four-year change may seem as a direct breach of contract, in that it lessens their pay in active service in forcing them to wait longer to profit by the increase on a re-enlistment. Although any soldier enlists with the understanding that Congress has the right at any time to change the period of enlistment, still the adding of a year to the period of enlistment and a three-year service in the Reserve makes it not difficult for the average soldier who is not in the habit of indulging in deep ratiocination on the subject to feel that somewhere along the line somebody has been getting the better of him.

This attitude of the man does not reflect any dissatisfaction with the treatment received in the Army for the service rendered there. The methods of campaigning are not different from what he had expected. A little hardship here and there is all "in the game" as the proper spirited soldier understands. If ordered to the Philippines he cannot but contrast the easy work there now with that which the soldiers of the Army had to do in the early days of the American occupation. The officers of the Army are no less intelligent, considerate and just than they have been in the past. There are schools for the education of the enlisted man to fit him for better work in the Service and in civil life. There is a larger effort to supply him with amusements in post and garrison. The introduction of phonograph musical records and moving pictures makes it easier to provide entertainment for him nowadays. Even in the case of posts remote from towns or cities the extension of suburban trolley transportation enables the men when on pass to reach town quickly.

A matter that may seem of small importance to the Solons in Washington, but that means much for the content of a very valuable class of officers, has to do with furniture for quarters. In 1906 Congress appropriated for furniture for the quarters of non-commissioned officers. At first a specific appropriation, it was subsequently merged into the regular appropriations, from which come articles of barrack furniture. Thus the quarters of the commissioned officers and the barracks of enlisted men are provided with the furniture necessary for their respective occupants. No action, however, has yet been taken in respect to the quarters of the non-commissioned staff, and these officers find it difficult to discover a reason for this long-standing discrimination.

As the field is surveyed broadly, it would appear, then, that the reasons for whatever disaffection exists may be traced to the uncertainty that characterizes the attitude of Congress toward the Army. This, of course, is to be expected in a body that is largely changed with each election, bringing in new men and new ideas, and in a country where there is no definite, well-thought-out policy of national defense. The acts of Congress dealing with the enlisted men of the Army, and, in fact, with all the departments of military activity, seem to be based wholly on the exigencies or the humor of the moment. Party platforms make loud promises of and demands for economy, and when a party gains power it seeks to effect this economy along the line of least resistance. This line is, and has been for years, the Army. To lop off something here and change something there in the Military Establishment for the purpose of "economy" can be counted on by the ordinary run of Congressmen as likely to cause less damage to his chances of re-election.

than if he should oppose the "improvement" of some backwoods creek for the "benefit of commerce" by a River and Harbor appropriation. That is why Congress is forever making and unmaking the conditions governing the life of the soldier, thus giving to his term of service a quality of doubt.

It may be argued that other nations change the terms of enlistment, as did France recently. This may all be admitted without in any way lessening the force of the criticism of much of the legislation that our Congress sees fit to pass touching the Army. The nations of Europe have a policy of national defense which is accepted by all the political parties. This policy is changed only by reason of some important developments, as in the case of France by the sudden increase of the peace strength of the German army to more than 800,000 men. With its smaller population the only way France could begin to meet this alarming augmentation was by changing the enlistment period, but this change was merely a reassertion of the old policy of the nation.

What the United States lacks in the way of a proper military system may be inferred from the objects and aims of the Council of National Defense as provided by the Hobson bill, which was favorably reported in the preceding Congress and which was reintroduced on April 7 last. Section 3 of this bill provides "that said Council shall report to the President for transmission to Congress a general policy of national defense and such recommendation of measures relating thereto as it shall deem necessary and expedient."

In the absence of such a Council to set forth the best military opinion as to defense, a new Congress, beset by never ending and continually changing recommendations concerning military affairs, is likely, for want of other and more authoritative information, to regard as inspired wisdom the utterances of persons whose actual knowledge of facts is extremely elementary; the more so when these utterances form a part of the "economy" program so dear to the heart of the political and rural legislator. An instance is found in the statement of a high "authority" made to the House Military Committee that enlisted men serving on foreign stations did not require twenty per cent. increase of pay for such service, as, unlike commissioned officers, they have no families to support.

How serious is the want of adequate Congressional understanding of the needs of the Army and Navy has been shown by numerous instances in our history, but the book by Admiral Fiske gives an illustration much to the point. In "War Time in Manila" Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U.S.N., speaks of the night firing between the Spanish and the American land forces and says: "Of course, the Americans did not reply much because they did not wish to waste their ammunition. * * * The Americans were at a great disadvantage with the Spaniards in the matter of ammunition because the Spaniards had millions of rounds in Manila, whereas the Americans were only scantily supplied. Thanks to the foresight of the people of the United States, concentrated in the foresight of Congress, the prayers of the Army to be allowed enough money to prepare for war had been refused, and so the Army was not prepared for war."

It is the identical Congressional ignorance of the needs of the Service which thus placed the American army of invasion in danger in front of Manila that to-day is changing the pay of the enlisted men and taking away his double-counting foreign service, and thus bringing about a state of discontent among the rank and file which in some instances is replacing enthusiasm in duty doing with perfunction, to say the least. This is a situation that can be relieved not even by the ardor of our conscientious body of officers, and can be altered for the better only by a broader appreciation by Congress of the necessities of the Service and by a disposition to listen to officers especially fitted to speak on the subject rather than to the bombastic oratory of men who have been catapulted by some political accidents out of a narrow provincial environment into an atmosphere where thinking along national lines is required, and where such thinking cannot be acquired by merely getting one's name into the Congressional Directory.

THE TENTATIVE CAVALRY DRILL.

Within a week or so the tentative Cavalry Drill Regulations will be issued to the mounted service. The Cavalry Board has been working for seven or eight months on a revision of the regulations. It took up the work before making the trip to Europe and continued it during the summer, trying out portions of the proposed regulations at the Winchester camp of instruction. Many changes have been made since then, and the board expects to continue the work of revision after the drill has had a service test by all of the Cavalry organizations. An effort has been made by the board to increase the mobility of large mounted commands. A majority of its members after observing the work abroad reached the conclusion that the mounted work of our Cavalry was not equal to that of the other great nations. In formulating regulations it has accordingly attempted to increase the efficiency of the Cavalry while mounted without interfering with its fighting on foot, which it is generally acknowledged is superior to that of any other Cavalry. A chapter on equitation and the rôle of Cavalry in the Army is added to the regulations. The plates are so thoroughly descriptive that an officer can almost handle his command by consulting them. The commands described in the plates are placed under them.

This Cavalry Board, which was selected after most

careful consideration and consultation with the field officers of the Cavalry arm, after something more than a year's work and exhaustive study, has submitted certain recommendations pointing strongly to a reorganization of the Cavalry on the basis of six squadrons (or large troops). We have published several letters in criticism of the proposed reorganization coming from officers of high rank, large experience and distinguished reputation as cavalrymen, as well as from other Cavalry officers of lesser rank and experience. We have also received a letter approving the change from a distinguished general officer of much Cavalry experience, who writes: "I have been steadily arriving at the conviction that something is needed to make our Cavalry more flexible and more easily maneuvered on the battlefield, and so I am inclined to anything which simplifies command and leading of mounted troops. I really am not as well informed by personal experience on this subject as I might be, but I saw the French cavalry handled and maneuvered in very large bodies with about the same facility as we maneuver sets of fours in our Service. Such things inclined me to believe that the same system should be adopted by us and that our Drill Regulations should be revised accordingly." The War Department is anxious to secure the criticism of officers concerning the new Drill Regulations and also in connection with a possible reorganization. We are assured that every question which has come up before the Department has been most carefully gone into and many very valuable suggestions have been received. The question of Cavalry reorganization is still an open one and can be profitably discussed. We publish several letters on the subject this week.

A number of important matters will be taken up by the Secretary of the Navy with the President when the latter returns from his rest at Pass Christian. It is understood that the President took with him on his trip the list of candidates for Commandant of the Marine Corps and their recommendations. He expects to look over all the papers during his stay in the South and be ready to indicate his choice when he returns to Washington. By that time it will be necessary to select a new Chief for the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery or to reappoint Surgeon General Stokes. The Secretary admits that the question of selecting a successor for the Surgeon General is one of the most difficult that he has been called upon to deal with since he has taken charge of the Navy Department. He entertains a very high opinion of Surgeon General Stokes, but at the same time he does not like to make a break in his policy of not reappointing bureau chiefs. In the event that Surgeon General Stokes is not reappointed serious consideration will be given to Med. Dir. Francis S. Nash, Med. Insp. James G. Field and George A. Lung and Surg. William C. Braisted. All of these officers have strong endorsements and are regarded by the Secretary as well qualified for the place. The report of the examining board which passed on the candidates for the vacancies in the Pay Corps are also in the hands of the Secretary. There are twelve vacancies in the Corps at present, but it is doubtful whether that many candidates qualified at the recent examination. At the time that he announces the list of the successful candidates he will make known his policy in dealing with future vacancies in the corps. The Secretary is being urged to open at least part of the vacancies to civilians. While he is inclined to open up the way for promotion for enlisted men, it is not known whether he will go so far as to give all of the vacancies to the enlisted personnel.

It is too early to determine the chances of Service legislation during this session of Congress. The War Department will probably ask for a personnel bill, and bill modifying the present enlistment, embodying a provision for a Reserve which will be workable. This is more than can be said for the present enlistment law, which is so written as to make it to a man's disadvantage to go into the Reserve as compared with the man who stays out. This disadvantage exists for a period of six years after the termination of service with the colors. In other words, the man who does not go in will get more money than the man who does, if called to the colors at any time during the first six years. The modification of the Field Service Regulations is nearly ready, and the details concerning the reorganization of the Infantry and Field Artillery are substantially agreed upon. The changes are not radical, but simply look to correcting obvious deficiencies and defects. The foreign service roster is working very well, and officers now know pretty well when they will be sent abroad, how long they will remain there, and how long they will have at home. General Aleshire condemns the detail system in his annual report. It was known that he did not view it with favor, but this is the first time he has come out against it openly. The Department's policy, not only under the present Secretary, but under his predecessors, has been for the detail system, which it regards as absolutely essential to the efficiency of the Army.

Immediately after the Christmas holidays the House Committee on Military Affairs will take up the Army Appropriation bill and put it in shape to be reported to the House. All hearings have been held and the committee is now ready to take up the bill section by section. The only new legislation that has received any consideration from the committee up to this time is Chairman

Hay's Veterinary Corps bill. It has been practically decided to report this measure out at the first session that it can receive early consideration by the Senate. of the committee after the holidays. An effort will be made to pass it at an early date through the House, so There is considerable sentiment for the bill outside of the Army, and there are excellent prospects of its being passed at this session.

After they are printed the communications from officers of the Navy to the House Committee on Naval Affairs will be referred to a committee representing the line and staff of the Navy and the Marine Corps. The chairman of the committee will be Rear Admiral W. H. H. Southerland, of the General Board. Not only will all the staff, corps and chaplains be represented, but each grade in the line will have a member on the committee. Although the committee has not entirely been made up, the following will probably be part of its personnel: Navy, line—Capt. Hilary P. Jones, Comdr. Carlo B. Brittain, Lieut. Comdr. Thomas R. Kurtz, Lieut. Herbert F. Leary, Lieut. (J.G.) Clarence N. Hinkamp; Marine Corps—Major Gen. William P. Biddle, Commandant, Col. Charles H. Lauchheimer, Col. Franklin J. Moses; Bureau of Construction and Repair—Naval Comsrs. David W. Taylor, William G. DuBose, George S. Radford; Bureau of Yards and Docks—Civil Engrs. Charles W. Parks, Archibald L. Parsons, Paul L. Reed; Bureau of Supplies and Accounts—Pay Insp. Joseph J. Cheatham, Ziba W. Reynolds, Thomas S. Jewett. This committee is to go over all the communications from the Service to the House Committee and report its recommendations to the Secretary of the Navy. From this report the Secretary will formulate his recommendations for personnel legislation. By this system the Secretary hopes to secure the crystallized sentiment of the entire Service. Of course, he may not be able to follow the recommendations of the committee, but he is of the opinion that this report will be an excellent basis to work on. Chairman Padgett announced some time ago that he intended to give serious consideration to personnel legislation at this session of Congress. It is doubtful, however, whether the report of the committee of officers will be in the hands of the Secretary before he meets the House Committee in the hearings on the Naval Appropriation bill. In all probability he will have a special hearing on personnel legislation, and a number of officers who have written communications which appealed to the House Committee will be asked to appear.

It develops that the State Department is ignoring the recommendations of John Lind, the special representative of the President, in dealing with the Mexican situation. Just what was Mr. Lind's advice to the State Department is not known, but it can be stated on excellent authority that the Administration after sending Mr. Lind to investigate conditions in Mexico has refused to follow his recommendations. In some quarters it is believed that Mr. Lind advised the administration to recognize Huerta, but this cannot be confirmed. There has been no improvement in conditions throughout Mexico. The country is now threatened with a short crop, which will result in actual suffering in the larger cities. The shortage in the food supply, it is believed, will only aggravate the situation and create an increased and general confusion throughout the country. There is no longer the least semblance of governmental authority in the greater part of the country, and the inhabitants are seeking protection through the organization of small bands. The U.S. cruiser Chester, with Special Envoy John Lind on board, left Vera Cruz Dec. 30, bound for Pass Christian, where he met President Wilson.

It is most fortunate that we have in command of our squadron on the gulf coast of Mexico an officer of the character and capacity of Rear Admiral Frank Friday Fletcher. We have no officer in our Navy more competent than he to sustain the credit of his country in a difficult and trying position. The advent in Mexican waters of a British cruiser division in command of Sir Christopher Cradock, R.N., an officer senior to Admiral Fletcher, created what might have proved an embarrassing situation and one viewed with concern at Washington, in view of the importance of maintaining the supremacy of our flag in the gulf. Within four days after they had exchanged salutes, says the New York Independent, Rear Admiral Cradock had taken the measure of his man and announced that he would waive his higher rank and leave the initiative to Rear Admiral Fletcher. The compliment was very great. British naval commanders are unaccustomed to relinquish anything, but Rear Admiral Fletcher's ability, knowledge of the troubled situation and resourcefulness caused the claims of rank to give way. How important was the concession appeared a week later, when about time enough had elapsed for the Admiralty to have learned the facts. Rear Admiral Cradock qualified his early action with notice that, while he deferred personally, should joint operations become necessary, he would expect the prerogative of seniority. Rear Admiral Fletcher's splendid service in Mexican waters will probably lead him to the command of the Atlantic Battleship Fleet, if he cares for it, or to duty as Aid for Operations should he desire to come ashore. He has long been known as one of the most able and industrious officers of the Service, and his success in protecting foreign property and life at Tampico was no surprise.

THE SIXTY THIRD CONGRESS.

SECOND (FIRST REGULAR) SESSION.

A national patriotic celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of "The Star-Spangled Banner," the defense of Fort McHenry and the battle of North Point will be held in Baltimore, Md., in September, 1914. Representative Linthicum has introduced a bill, H.R. 11174, to appropriate \$500,000 for the erection at Fort McHenry of a monument and flagstaff in honor of Francis Scott Key, author of "The Star-Spangled Banner," and a "Defenders' Memorial Building" in memory of the defenders of Fort McHenry and other soldiers, sailors and civilians who served their country in the War of 1812; and at North Point a monument to the defenders of Baltimore against the attack of the British.

The Secretary of the Navy has submitted supplemental estimates of appropriations for the Naval Establishment for the year ending June 30, 1915, as follows: Navy yard, Norfolk, Va.—Repairs, buildings, St. Helena, \$25,000; new school and armory, St. Helena, \$50,000; total, \$75,000.

House Document 360 is a letter from the Chief of Ordinance submitting statements of the cost of all type and experimental manufacture of guns and other articles and average cost of guns and other articles manufactured at the arsenals during the year.

Favorable action has been recommended by the subcommittee of the House Military Committee on H.R. 3432, to reinstate F. E. McCorkle as a cadet at the Military Academy. Similar action is taken in the case of H.R. 4492, to restore Capt. H. L. Jackson, U.S.A., retired, to active list; H.R. 4744, relief of Lieut. J. W. Hyde, and H.R. 9147, to restore 1st Lieut. F. E. Barney, retired, to active list.

The Navy Department has reported favorably on S. 121, giving next higher rank and pay to petty officers, non-coms, and enlisted men of Navy and Marine Corps, retired, who had creditable Civil War service; S. 385, amending Sec. 1440, Rev. Stats., relating to active officers holding diplomatic appointments; S. 1162, allowing credit for R.C. service in computing pay of officers of Army, Navy or Marine Corps; S. 1983, amending Sec. 3618, Rev. Stats., sale of public property; S. 2830, appropriation for correcting acoustics of Naval Academy chapel; S. 3590, to make appointments of pay clerks permanent in Navy and create grade of chief pay clerk.

A number of bills have been adversely reported to the Senate Naval Committee by the Navy Department. These include: S. 195, correcting record of P.A. Surg. W. N. McConnell, U.S.N.; S. 499, to appoint Richard Hatton a pay inspector in the Navy; S. 952, awarding medal of honor to George Murphy, ex-private, U.S.M.C.; S. 1267, to transfer Capt. Armistead Rust from retired to active list, U.S.N.; S. 1410, to promote Carp. J. A. O'Connor; S. 1411, to promote Chief Btsn. Patrick Deery; S. 1413, to place late Mdsn. J. B. Ewald on retired list as ensign; S. 1568, relating to Navy retired officers with Civil War service; S. 1744, to appoint F. H. Lemly a passed assistant paymaster on active list; S. 1775, to class mates as warrant officers; S. 1777, relief J. L. Vennard, U.S.N., retired; S. 1778, relief former Paymaster's Clerk J. S. Alexander; S. 1884, to place R. W. Dickman on retired list as second lieutenant, U.S.M.C.; S. 2365, restoring Alonzo Burke to active list; S. 2456, waiving age limit for admission to Pay Corps in case of T. S. Coulbourn; S. 2492, to restore Paymr. Alvin Hovey-King to a place on the list next after Paymr. E. H. Tricou; S. 2543, to place M. J. McCormack on active list; S. 2637, waiving age limit for admission to Pay Corps, case of Paymaster's Clerk H. Guilmotte; S. 2640, 2702, 2703, waiving age limit for appointment as assistant paymaster, case of Paymaster's Clerk G. W. Masterton, Chief Yeoman R. B. Langford and Yeoman G. A. Eubank; S. 2775, to transfer Comdr. A. B. Hoff from retired to active list; S. 2788, relief of Capt. T. M. Potts, retired; S. 2812, 2813, waiving age limit for appointment as assistant paymaster, case of Chief Yeoman Meyer Cox and John E. Bibb; S. 2855 and 2913, to correct naval record of Lieut. W. S. Cox, U.S.N.; S. 3024, waiving age limit for appointment as assistant paymaster, case of Chief Comsy. Steward S. Chapman; S. 3049, relief of P.A. Paymr. E. R. Wilson; S. 3153, creating rank of lieutenant on retired list for commissioned chiefs on retired list with Civil War records; S. 3160, relief of P.A. Paymr. Micajah Boland; S. 3391, waiving age limit, case of former Paymaster's Clerk H. H. Reynolds; S. 3600, for a drydock at Portsmouth, Va.; S. 3641, for a drydock at Puget Sound Navy Yard.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 3801, Mr. Jones.—Donating a site upon which to construct a building as a monument to commemorate the women of the Civil War, authorized and provided for in the urgent deficiency bill for fiscal year 1913, to be used as a permanent headquarters of the American Red Cross.

H.J. Res. 166, Mr. Park.—That in lieu of Art. 2 of "Articles in addition to, and amendment of, the Constitution of the United States of America, proposed by Congress and ratified by the legislatures of the several states pursuant to the fifth article of the original Constitution," now a part of the Constitution, the following be proposed as an amendment to the Constitution, which, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the Constitution of the United States:

Amending Par. 2 to read: "A well regulated Militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed: Provided, That Congress shall have the right to regulate in the territories and the District of Columbia and the legislatures of the several states shall have the right to regulate for them the keeping and bearing of small arms that can be concealed about and upon the person."

H.R. 11175, Mr. Talcott, of New York.—To amend Sec. 1754, Revised Statutes, U.S., to read: "See. 1754. Persons honorably discharged from the military or naval service with disability resulting from wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty shall be preferred for appointments to civil offices, provided they are found to possess the business capacity necessary for the proper discharge of the duties of such offices."

H.R. 11232, Mr. Saunders.—To erect a statue of Major George Waller, a distinguished soldier of the Revolutionary War, at Martinsville, Henry county, Va. Appropriates \$5,000.

MORE CHAPLAINS FOR THE NAVY.

H.R. 11252, Mr. Farr.—Whereas the corps of chaplains in the U.S. Navy has not been increased in number since 1841, and during which time the Navy has increased more than sixfold; and whereas there are now 60,000 sailors and marines and 330 naval vessels, sixty-five of which are battleships and cruisers, some carrying about 1,000 souls; and whereas only eight of twenty-four chaplains allowed by law can now be spared from the sixty and more navy yards, hospitals, prisons, schools, receiving ships, training stations, and so forth, for

duty on seagoing ships; and whereas the worship of Almighty God is not performed on naval vessels without chaplains; and whereas it is not the purpose of this Government to deprive American men-of-war of the benefits of Divine service in life and the comfort of prayer and religious ministration in death: Therefore

Be it enacted, etc., That from and after the passage of this Act the number of chaplains authorized for the U.S. Navy shall be in the proportion of not less than one chaplain for each and even 1,000 souls authorized by law for the Navy and Marine Corps: Provided, That the number of chaplains to be appointed to fill vacancies created by this Act shall not within the first year after its passage be in excess of the number required to bring the total number of chaplains to fifty: And provided further, That thereafter not more than ten additional chaplains shall be appointed in any one year than the total authorized number is reached.

Sec. 2. That of the total number of chaplains authorized by law ten per centum shall have the rank of captain in the Navy, twenty per centum the rank of commander, thirty per centum the rank of lieutenant commander, and the remainder the rank of lieutenant or of lieutenant, junior grade: Provided, That original appointments shall be made to the rank of lieutenant, junior grade, promotion therefrom to be made after three years' service: And provided further, That subsequent promotions shall in all cases be made as vacancies occur.

Sec. 3. That the rank, uniform, pay, and allowances of chaplains shall hereafter be the same as are or may hereafter be provided by or in pursuance of law for other seagoing officers of the same rank.

Sec. 4. That nothing herein contained shall be construed to reduce the rank or emoluments of any officer except for the passage of this Act.

Sec. 5. That all Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with this Act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

FILIPINO SELF-GOVERNMENT IMPOSSIBLE.

Capt. George Henry Shelton, 29th Inf., U.S.A., contributes to the North American Review for January, 1914, a thoughtful and able article on the subject of "Filipino Capacity for Self-Government." His qualifications for discussing this subject are indicated by the fact that he lived in five of the larger islands of the Philippines for three years, and for five years since has been in close touch with Philippine affairs, of which he has made a close study. "I like the Filipinos," he says, "and number many of them as friends. I count myself their friend; and I speak as their friend when I say that they are lacking now, individually and collectively, in the capacity for self-government, and particularly for self-government under republican forms, and that, left to themselves, chaos will sooner or later inevitably result. Finally these views are based not only on observation and study of the Filipino and his affairs, but on certain universal characteristics of human kind. The capacity of the Filipinos, like any other people, is to be shown by their blood, their training and their experiences. Each of these denies successively present capacity for self-government; each of them laughs at republican forms."

Primarily the Filipinos are tropical peoples, the mass being pure Malayan, and there is no case in history where the Malay himself has been able to create a government or has done ought to advance the arts of civilization. The Filipinos are "quiet, moral—albeit, perhaps, in another than Western sense—generous and hospitable, and devoted to their families. Taken young, they are easily led, easily educated, and develop under training marvelous manual dexterity. They are highly imitative. They love music. They are sensitive. Well led, they have shown marked loyalty—to persons rather than causes—and denied the characteristic of treachery imputed to the Malay. Well led, also, they have shown marked physical courage. For leadership, for progress in any line, there must be always energy and initiative. And unfortunately no one has testified to the possession of energy and initiative by the Filipinos. No one can—the Filipinos do not possess them; they lack them utterly." No tropical people have ever revealed these qualities. "Only with the advent of the Americans, with the institution of popular education, with the establishment of local autonomy in the municipalities, with an increasing share by natives in the insular government, and with the encouragement of native industries, was opportunity for development of these qualities provided. And it seems inconceivable that a people lacking them at the outset and held for more than three centuries in an environment preventing their development could in a dozen years develop either energy or initiative to a point likely to be a controlling factor in their immediate future."

Notable exceptions occur, but only in the case of Filipinos who have strains of blood other than the Malay—the mestizos in whom the Chinese blood is dominant and who form a comparatively small fraction of the population. Sixteen exceptions are named, all prominent in public life, in literature, in medicine, or law—all these and others have revealed energy and initiative in many different directions. "Mr. Wright, formerly Governor General, out of his experience in the islands once expressed the belief that there was not a single family of prominent, dominant Filipinos there who had not Chinese blood." Quoting this, Prof. Albert E. Jenks, of the University of Minnesota, formerly Chief of the Philippine Ethnological Survey, said: "If we allow the Chinese to come in and breed up a new race of men then the Filipino will have a future." The mestizo despises the pure blood as only the mixed can. What, then, will be the outcome in case of independence? "Class control, first of all; then class hatred; and then—chaos." It is the small, superior mestizo class that dominates to-day, and it is this class that shrouds across the sea for independence. "We have improved the islands; we have not altered the islanders. The mass is still separated, still divided into many tribes, with different languages and dialects, different customs and different hatreds. Though suppressed now because their mestizo leaders, otherwise engaged, are united in a common cause, intertribal differences are as ready as ever to crop out whenever these leaders may be left with time to develop them. In few countries are the pure of blood in so large a majority as in the Philippines; in no country not held subject to autocratic power has the pure-blood native-born so little social, political and industrial influence as in the Philippines; in no other country whatever do we find a small minority of mixed breeds dominating in every circle. Independence for the Philippines now would not mean independence for the Filipinos; it would mean unchecked power for the mestizos."

The insurrection of 1899 against the United States and its prototype of 1896 against Spain were both mestizo rebellions. Both began in the strongest mestizo provinces, most of the leaders were mestizos, all the inspiration was mestizo, and Aguinaldo and Mabini were both mestizos. It is claimed that the government established by Aguinaldo was complete in all its branches, based on a written Constitution, republican in form, and that it extended to all parts of the archipelago. This is denied by Captain Shelton. The two hundred thousand insurgent documents which fell into our hands during the in-

surrection proved the contrary. "The government of Aguinaldo was not complete. It did not have all of the forms in practice. It did not extend over all, or even over a considerable part, of the archipelago at the same time. It was not republican in any way whatsoever. It was an oligarchy of extreme type. Control vested in a little group of educated, ambitious and powerful natives, mostly or all mestizos, surrounding Aguinaldo, guiding him and possibly dominating him, exercising its authority whenever necessary by force, often employing cruelty, and apparently not hesitating even at assassination to preserve its power. Representative government was promised, but the promise was never kept."

"In Lipa, for instance, with over forty thousand inhabitants, a presidente, or mayor, was chosen, for whom twenty-five votes were cast. There were many other similar instances. And it was a Congress so chosen that ratified the Constitution. As printed by the Philippine government, this instrument was signed by ninety-three members. According to another list it appears likely that only nineteen of these were elected even under the mock elections held. The others must have been appointed. It has been said that Mabini wrote this Constitution. On the contrary, he struggled strenuously against its adoption. Mabini had, indeed, long before written a constitution, but also long before this he had become convinced that no form of constitution could then meet the situation; and over his own signature he confessed to Aguinaldo that only a dictatorship could hope to succeed."

In conclusion Captain Shelton says: "The government was republican in nothing except name. Most of the controlling group of mestizos were ignorant of republican principles; and with most of them nothing was farther from their minds than the maintenance of a government that should admit to equality with them, either socially or politically, the voiceless mass of the Filipino peoples. A government by them to-day would be no different. For so long as it lasted it would be no more than a mestizo oligarchy in absolute and selfish control of seven million Filipinos. Their blood, their training and their practice establish this. Neither the welfare of the Filipino nor the pride of the American is to be preserved by helping to such an end."

CABINET VIEW OF ISLAND INDEPENDENCE.

It is interesting to note that one of the most effective speeches in opposition to the policy of granting immediate independence to the Philippines was made by one of President Wilson's Cabinet, the present Secretary of Commerce, William C. Redfield, while he was a member of the House of Representatives, Feb. 13, 1913. Mr. Redfield introduced his remarks by quoting a letter from a prominent resident and local official of Ormoc, Island of Leyte, P.I., who stated that in his town of a population of 38,000 less than two hundred, under the liberal system of qualifying, are entitled to vote, and this was a fair example of conditions in most parts of the island. "I am," he said, "of the number who believe that the abandonment of the Philippines by the United States would be disastrous to us and that if any change in our government is made it should be toward a smaller degree of autonomy."

Mr. Redfield stated that he was in accord with the Democratic platform of 1904, which declared more plainly what was said in substance in the last three Democratic platforms that the Philippine people should "work out their own destiny." The so-called "Jones bill" was submitted to the platform committee of the last Democratic National Convention and was rejected, as it was at the Baltimore Convention when the supporters of the Jones bill attempted to offer resolutions in its favor.

"We are trustees for all the Philippine people," Mr. Redfield said, "and we must honestly legislate not alone for a tribal oligarchy, but for all the other peoples of the islands who are less able to care for themselves and to whom we are therefore in honor bound to act just as truly, or more truly, as trustees." He denounced those who "by skilled twisting of facts, by innuendo, by the omission of pertinent things, by the falsehood which a half truth always creates throw a false light upon the screen and enable us to see things other than as they are." He applied this very forcibly to the statements made by Mr. Jones and the committee who reported in favor of his bill. He declared that the magnificent work that, on the whole, the American people have done in the Philippine Islands should fill every American, Republican, Democrat or Socialist, with pride. "Those of us who stand here," he said, "and make faces at their backs do ourselves wrong; we cannot injure them, the verdict of history is in their favor. There are at least 360,000 Filipino people living in these islands to-day who would have been dead now if we had not gone there. Such has been the efficiency of our medical service there."

"I sympathize with all my heart with their desire for freedom," Mr. Redfield said. "God knows I want them to have it; but independence is not a thing to be treated as in an alleged recent case, where one of the caiques going to Manila said, at the request of his people, that he would bring them some packages of it when he came back. Freedom is a serious thing. We have taken many years to learn how to appreciate it. We were trained for centuries in self-government, and yet when the Revolutionary War was over we made a mistake in endeavoring to get on with a confederacy which we had to give up. You cannot take a people and bring many of them out of savagery to self-government in fifteen years. It cannot be done. It is absurd; and you know it is absurd when you think about it, to attempt to impose an Occidental government upon an Oriental people in fifteen years. The whole report shows the Oriental mind. (That on the Jones bill.) The omissions and the coloring are all Oriental in cast. It has not been wholly written by Americans; there is an influence back of it called the Nationalista Party, which casts 90,000 votes in the islands out of a population of 8,000,000."

TRIBUTE TO A DEPARTED SOLDIER.

One of the most inspiring tributes to the work of the Regular Army in the Philippines is to be found in the statement of A. S. Lanier that the administration of justice in the Philippines is better than that of the United States. Mr. Lanier has not been a casual visitor to the islands, who has remained a few weeks or a few days and then returned to give his opinions of what should be done with the islands. He has practiced as a lawyer for fifteen years in the United States and five years in the Philippines as assistant to the Insular Attorney General. With this wide experience upon which to base his opinion Mr. Lanier wrote as follows in the Outlook of Dec. 13: "After being in a position to understand the merits and shortcomings of the two judicial systems I give it as my deliberate opinion that the judicial system and the administration of jus-

tie in the Philippines are far superior to our own, and that they could be and, I believe, will be studied with advantageous results by the legislatures of our states."

The pages of history may be searched in vain for another record of a dominant Power which has given to one of its dependencies in a few years a judicial system better than its own. If the United States had done nothing else in the islands, this would be enough to justify its administration of the affairs of the islanders, and when, as it can be easily traced, the credit for the institution of this great judicial system can be justly given to an officer of our Regular Army, one cannot but feel the highest admiration for a military establishment out of which has issued a method of judicial procedure that can serve as a model for the governing bodies in our great states. It was Major Gen. Elwell S. Otis, U.S.A., who as military governor of the Philippines laid the foundations broad and deep of that administration of justice which in a few years was to demonstrate its fitness under the most trying conditions under which a judiciary system can be tested, those of adapting the judiciary of the most highly civilized communities to a backward and governmentally ignorant people.

It is true that General Otis found a large body of Spanish laws in operation in the islands, but these were wilder than clarified. Indeed, he might have found it much easier to begin *de novo*, basing the judicial relations of the people upon purely Anglo-Saxon conceptions of law. It was the good fortune of the United States, of the Philippines and of the Army that General Otis had been a lawyer, and from a practical knowledge of law could thus direct the modifications of the existing Spanish procedure and the innovation made necessary by the imposing of the American upon the old Spanish civilization. The assiduity, patience and persistence which had marked General Otis's career in the Army had made him so distinguished a soldier served to give him that grasp of the legal needs of the islands which now lives as a beneficent monument to his industry in the magnificent machinery of justice which is his birth in his initiative.

It is gratifying to know that those who were toiling shoulder to shoulder with General Otis in those far-off days in the Philippines appreciated the work he was doing and could already foresee the results that were certain to grow out of it. Turning back in the files of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL to Nov. 4, 1899, we find the following comment on the work of General Otis by the Rev. W. D. McKinnon, who served in the Philippines as a Catholic chaplain, and who was in a position to see the early influence of the efforts of General Otis in starting the administration of the archipelago upon the right road:

"The real work of General Otis has scarcely been mentioned. Public attention has been almost entirely directed to the spectacular feature, war. In the administration of civil affairs General Otis has done work of inestimable value to his country. His capacity for toil is marvelous. He labors almost sixteen hours a day. The war will soon be ended, but there will remain the herculean task of establishing the affairs of this Eastern Empire on a clean, sound, financial basis. This will take years, and General Otis is now laying it on foundations which will never be shaken and about which the taint of fraud will never cling. He is a man of fine mental attainments, an able international lawyer and a deep student."

Upon General Otis devolved the delicate task of establishing in the different islands a form of government that should relieve the people of the tyrannical methods of the previous régime, which often savored of the medieval in their repressive harshness and at the same time should not give to the natives too extravagant ideas of liberty under the new conditions. In this work tact, diplomacy, gentleness and firmness had to be blended in a mixture to which the character of General Otis admirably lent itself. To the firmness of the Regular soldier he added the conciliatory spirit of the trained jurist, and this combination enabled him to overcome prejudice and idealism.

Now when the impression may be sedulously set afloat in some quarters that a change in the governmental methods in the Philippines means a reversion from the legacies of military government to a higher form of civilian administration, Mr. Lanier's eulogistic reference to the Philippine judiciary system has a peculiar timeliness and should go far toward convincing the American people that the achievements of the Army in the Philippines have not been limited to those activities directly associated with warfare, but have in part become the groundwork of the great edifice of constitutional government which if this Government shall be unhampered by the urgencies of dreamers, will ultimately grow out of the work of General Otis and his Army co-laborers in the difficult field of early Philippine administration.

2D U.S. CAVALRY AT FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

The 2d U.S. Cavalry, which has been on duty on the Mexican border, arrived in New York city Dec. 28 on the Army transport Kilpatrick from Galveston, Texas, en route to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., its station. The regiment, which numbered thirty-five officers and 784 enlisted men, boarded a train at Weehawken and arrived at Fort Ethan Allen Dec. 29. The voyage from Galveston to New York was uneventful, excepting for a little rough weather on Friday. Something went wrong with the steering gear on Saturday, and led to a report in New York that the steamer had been damaged. It was nothing serious, however.

The officers of the regiment making the voyage in the Kilpatrick were the following: Major J. S. Winn commanding; Major W. F. Clark; Chaplain D. L. Fleming; Capts. C. W. Fenton, W. H. Paine, S. M. Kochersperger, R. S. Fitch, J. M. Burroughs, Dorsey Cullen, C. G. Harvey, W. F. Martin; 1st Lieuts. G. F. Bailey, W. D. Smith, R. McC. Beck, Jr., W. G. Meade, E. R. Coppock, R. S. Bamberger, H. R. Smalley, Innis P. Swift and F. M. Andrews; 2d Lieuts. F. H. Coleman, J. K. Brown, E. V. Sumner, F. R. Hunter, G. H. Brett, M. Wheeler-Nicholson, K. G. Eastham, O. E. Schultz, S. M. Ratzkoff, D. O. Nelson; Vets. W. V. Lusk, B. English; 1st Lieut. M. A. Dailey, M.C.; 1st Lieut. A. Giffin, M.R.C., and 1st Lieut. H. F. Phillips, M.R.C.

The battalion of the 5th U.S. Infantry, Major William F. Martin commanding, has been on temporary duty at Fort Ethan Allen, and has returned to its regular station at Plattsburgh Barracks, N.Y. During its temporary station at Fort Ethan Allen the battalion of the 5th Infantry has had the care of over 700 horses. This duty, which has occupied the larger part of their time, has been most creditably performed, especially as it is a duty out of the routine of the infantry soldier. Upon the arrival of the 2d Cavalry all the quarters were found to be warm and in full readiness for them, and everything possible was done for their comfort.

"The citizens of Burlington and Winooski," says the

Burlington, Vt., Daily Free Press, "have found the soldiers of the 5th Infantry a fine body of men, and the officers and ladies will carry away with them the hearty good-will of our people, for while their stay here was of short duration they made many friends who will always extend to them a cordial welcome to our city."

THE CASE OF CAPTAIN POTTS.

(From The Navy for December.)

All reforms are likely to work injury and injustice to a few when first put into operation. The harm to a few must be endured for the sake of the benefit to the many. In the case of Capt. Templin M. Potts the injury and injustice has been very great and it can be partially remedied by an act of Congress. All the facts, in his case, are known to very few and are here set forth.

The then Secretary of the Navy, at my request, detached Captain Potts from the command of the Georgia, after he had been ten months in command, and ordered him to Washington as Director of Naval Intelligence. Mr. Meyer had just reorganized the Navy Department and the positions of the four aids were new and the Director of Naval Intelligence was next to me in rank in the Division of Operations, and acted as Aid during my absence, so I felt it was necessary to have some officer as Director who was in sympathy with the new organization and of whose ability I was fully satisfied. Captain Potts had been in command of the Georgia when she was my flagship, before I was ordered to Washington as Aid for Operations; and I had seen his excellent work in organizing his ship's company, in preparing for target practice, and in fleet maneuvers at sea. I knew he was fully qualified not only to command a battleship, but also for the higher duties of a rear admiral, and as, at that time, there was 10 length of sea service qualification in force I represented to the Secretary the importance of obtaining his services on shore.

After serving for some time as Director of Naval Intelligence, during which he frequently acted as Aid, when I was absent on duty with the General Board at the War College, he was ordered as Aid for Personnel.

On March 28, 1913, Captain Potts appeared before the board of examiners as required by law, previous to promotion. It consisted of three rear admirals; the senior, Osterhaus, had served as commander-in-chief, and the others, Vreeland and Howard, as division commanders of the battleship fleet. They were well fitted from personal observation and previous knowledge to judge of the qualifications of Captain Potts to fill the position of rear admiral. Two days prior to the examination the board was directed to scrutinize carefully the records of officers appearing before them and to determine whether said officers had had adequate sea service to perform all the duties at sea of the grade to which they were to be promoted. All the testimonials submitted to the board as part of Potts's record were uniformly excellent, and because of these records and of their personal knowledge of Potts they found him fully qualified, in spite of the fact that he had had but ten months' sea service as captain, to perform all the duties of a rear admiral at sea and ashore, and recommended him for promotion.

In the ordinary course of events the report of this board would have been approved by the President and Captain Potts nominated to be a rear admiral and confirmed by the Senate; but the Secretary of the Navy decided that ten months' sea service as captain was not sufficient to qualify him to be a rear admiral, and he was ordered as captain to command the Louisiana on April 10, and remained in command of that battleship until he was retired on June 30, having been recommended for retirement by the so-called Plucking Board. Had Captain Potts been promoted to rear admiral after qualifying, he would have been beyond the power of this board.

Only those who have served forty years in the Service can realize what a severe blow it is to be retired from active service and to lose all opportunity to reach the highest rank, and possibly, the highest command; but anyone can understand the pecuniary loss. Potts now receives the retired pay of a captain. Had he been promoted in accordance with all former precedents, he would have received the active pay of a rear admiral for five years and the retired pay of a rear admiral thereafter. This amounts to a fine of from \$2,250 a year to \$4,250 a year for five years and \$2,250 a year for the remainder of his life. Therefore Potts is retired from active duty, deprived of his high rank and fined this large sum of money for obeying the orders of his superior officer and remaining on shore duty.

As lieutenant commander, Potts served as navigator of the Massachusetts through the Spanish War and afterwards as executive of the Brooklyn, the flagship of Admiral Chadwick. As commander he was governor of Guam and then commanded the Des Moines. During the troubles in Haiti he had five vessels under his command, not such a very small command for a rear admiral. Those who are acquainted with the history of this trouble in Haiti in 1908 know that it required resolution, good judgment and diplomacy to command successfully the American forces at this time and that Captain Potts had more responsibility thrust on him than many a rear admiral has to meet during his career. As captain, Potts has commanded the battleships Georgia and Louisiana, and was Director of Naval Intelligence, Aid for Personnel, and member of the General Board and Joint Board.

Captain Potts was in command of the Louisiana and in a fair way to complete the sea service as captain deemed necessary by the Secretary of the Navy when he was selected out, by a board of five admirals, because of insufficient sea service as a captain. To show that it was not lack of sea service throughout the other grades the following list is appended, comparing his sea service with the five rear admirals composing the board.

Name.	Date of promotion	Total service	Sea service	Per cent.
Rear Admiral.	promotion	to date of promotion	to date of promotion	Service.
Ward	Jan. 10, 1910	42 yrs. 3 mos.	19 yrs. 3 mos.	45
Southerland	May 4, 1910	41 yrs. 10 mos.	20 yrs. 6 mos.	49
Knight	Jan. 29, 1911	41 yrs. 7 mos.	18 yrs. 7 mos.	45
Winslow	Sept. 14, 1911	41 yrs. 0 mos.	22 yrs. 10 mos.	56
Fletcher	Oct. 17, 1911	41 yrs. 0 mos.	18 yrs. 11 mos.	46
Potts	40 yrs. 6 mos.	19 yrs. 3 mos.	47	

It will be noticed that Potts had more sea service than two of the Admirals and that only two had a better percentage of sea service than Potts. Had he been allowed to continue in active service this comparison would have been more in his favor.

The Secretary of the Navy decided that it was necessary for the good of the naval service that Captain Potts should not be promoted until he had served longer at sea in command, and the Plucking Board decided that the best interests of the Service required that the necessity for sea service be accentuated, and he was retired.

Has not the interest of the naval service been sufficiently considered, and cannot Captain Potts be restored to active duty without injury to the principle now established? No power on this earth can undo the injury already sustained by him; but the bill introduced in the Senate authorizing his appointment as rear admiral on the active list as an additional number in the grade can prevent a continuing injury. That this will pass the Congress and meet with the approval of the President is the hope of the officers of the Navy, both on the active and the retired list, who have known Captain Potts well and have the highest respect for his abilities.

RICHARD WAINWRIGHT, Rear Admiral, U.S.N., retired.

SERGEANTS MAJOR, HOSPITAL CORPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Reference is repeatedly made in reports from the territorial departments to a deficiency of Hospital Corps men and to the difficulty in securing transfers to the Hospital Corps since the passage of the Pay bill in 1908, which placed the pay of this corps relatively much lower than it had been formerly.

The Inspector General, Southern Department, states that "the men transferred to the Hospital Corps from the line are reported to be an inferior grade of men, not wanted in the line. A way to avoid this situation is to enlist directly for the Hospital Corps." Commenting on this the department commander says: "If the pay of the Hospital Corps is sufficient to attract desirable men transfer from the line is believed to be the best method of obtaining suitable men"; and in his annual report he quotes the report of the chief surgeon of the department, as follows:

"The condition of the Hospital Corps at the present time is a matter of very serious concern. The number of men present for duty is altogether too small to permit the efficient performance of the work that regulations, orders and the customs of the Service seem to require to be done. The service is so arduous for the really good men, and so unattractive, and the pay is so small, that the application for transfer to the corps of a superior man is now an extremely rare occurrence. There are very few applications for authority to re-enlist, while there is a constant depletion due to desertions and discharges. * * * The percentage of sanitary troops is 2.80. The hopelessness of this situation is apparent when it is considered that authorities on the subject estimate that to properly carry on the sanitary service in war the sanitary forces should be equal in numbers to nine per cent. of the combatants."

Last year the Inspector General of the Western Department recommended that "the first class privates of the Hospital Corps be given, after suitable qualification, three grades for efficiency, with corresponding extra pay to those in the Infantry and Cavalry for marksman, sharpshooter and expert rifleman; a nurse to get the extra pay given a marksman, a first class nurse to get the extra pay given a sharpshooter, and an expert nurse to get extra pay given an expert rifleman; * * * that another grade, called hospital steward, be made, above sergeant first class, with pay corresponding to that of master electrician. Such an additional grade would result in increased efficiency and incentive for able men to enlist in the Hospital Corps." Other reports might be quoted along the same line, but these are sufficient to indicate that, in the opinion of those who have an opportunity to investigate conditions as they exist on the posts, additional incentive is needed to secure the right sort of men for the Hospital Corps.

A bill now before Congress (H.R. 1; S. 929), "to promote the efficiency of the Hospital Corps," provides for an additional grade with pay of \$75, as suggested above, for not to exceed thirty men, to which sergeants, first class, may be promoted with the designation of "sergeant major, Hospital Corps" and that the pay of privates, first class, Hospital Corps, be increased from \$18 to \$21. It has been suggested that the designation of "sergeant major" for the proposed new grade is inappropriate and leads to a confusion of ideas as to the duties which it is contemplated this grade will perform. While the duties of a sergeant major in all branches of the Service are chiefly clerical, and their pay is graded accordingly, it is understood that the proposed sergeants major of the Hospital Corps are to be experienced pharmacists, competent to supervise the compounding of medicines and to instruct their subordinates in this work; also that they shall have immediate charge of the administration of our larger hospitals, including the discipline of the Hospital Corps, the supervision of the nursing in the wards and the work in the laboratory, the operating room, the X-ray work and the photographic work required for the identification records, and shall be able to administer anesthetics if necessary, in addition to the supervision of the clerical work of the Medical Department. If this is to be the scope of the work of the new grade the proposed appellation of sergeant major seems a misnomer, and conflicts with the policy of the War Department as indicated in the issue of this paper of Oct. 18, 1913 (page 208), in which the statement is made that "the Chief of Staff has made it clear that his intention is that, except in extraordinary cases, all line officers of the same grade shall receive the same pay. This policy has been most emphatically approved by the Secretary of War as that to be followed in fixing the pay of non-commissioned officers."

The advantages accruing to the Service from an adherence to this policy are apparent, and serious objection to the bill in its present form would be obviated if a more appropriate designation were given the proposed new grade.

MEDICO.

THE RESERVE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

If you were going to build a house what would you first and most naturally be concerned about, cement or shingles? Why should we rave about a reserve when for obvious reasons we are not able to recruit even our small Regular Army? Yet we jump from the absurd to the ridiculous, and attempt to agitate a reserve for the Militia. Why not be reasonable and abandon the word Militia except as a general term, make an Army reserve out of the Militia, and when these are developed give the reserve fanatics a chance?

RECRUIT.

After the completion of the present target practice the California will proceed to San Francisco and remain there or at Mare Island until early in February.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Yorktown will leave San Diego about Jan. 2 for the west coast of Mexico as the relief of the Annapolis. Upon the arrival of the Yorktown the Annapolis will proceed to San Diego.

The New Orleans will leave Puget Sound about Jan. 8 for the west coast of Mexico, calling at San Francisco en route, to relieve the Maryland, which latter vessel will then proceed to San Diego.

The Annapolis will hold target practice off San Diego as soon as the Maryland arrives there, and the Maryland and California will later hold battle practice there in February.

The U.S.S. Albany was placed in reserve at Puget Sound Dec. 23 and has been assigned to duty with the Pacific Reserve Fleet.

The Mississippi has been detached from the Atlantic Reserve Fleet and will leave Philadelphia about Jan. 5, 1914, for Annapolis and Pensacola for duty as aeronautic station ship.

The Birmingham has been assigned to duty as flagship of the torpedo flotilla Atlantic Fleet.

Previous orders to the Montgomery have been modified; she will be placed in reserve preparatory to being turned over to the Maryland Naval Militia.

The Montana has been detached from the Atlantic Reserve Fleet, was placed in full commission at Philadelphia Dec. 30, and has been assigned to duty with the Atlantic Fleet as torpedo training ship.

The South Dakota has been detached from the Pacific Fleet, was placed in reserve at Puget Sound on Dec. 30, and has been assigned to the Pacific Reserve Fleet.

The new twin screw torpedoboot destroyer Parker has been formally turned over to the Government by the builders. The work of mounting the guns will begin at once at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. The Parker will be equipped with four 4-inch rapid-firing guns and four twin 18-inch torpedo tubes. When this is completed a company of 100 men, including four officers, will be assigned to the ship. The Parker is an oil-burning destroyer, and with her tanks loaded to their capacity of 300 tons is capable of 7,000 miles at cruising speed, or 800 miles at its highest speed.

Comdr. E. L. Beach, commanding the U.S.S. Vestal at Pensacola, Fla., reports the receipt of a wireless communication from the steamer Hornsby Dec. 29 that the British schooner Cheslie was waterlogged in latitude 27° 25' north and longitude 85° 32' west. The message requested assistance. Commander Beach immediately despatched the tug Patuxent to the rescue of the Cheslie. The telegram states there was seven men aboard the Cheslie.

Governor Felipe Riveros and General Iturbe, of the constitutionalists of Mexico, with the members of the staffs of both officials, visited the U.S.S. Pittsburgh at San Blas, Mexico, Dec. 26, to which they had been invited by Rear Admiral Cowles and Captain Gilmer, it is reported. They were welcomed by those officials and a salute of sixteen guns was fired. The party was entertained at lunch.

The New Year's ball given by the Mexican naval cadets at Vera Cruz, Mexico, was attended by Rear Admirals Fletcher, U.S.N., and Cradock, of the British navy, and many officers of the French, American, German and British warships. The U.S. battleships Virginia and New Jersey arrived at Vera Cruz Jan. 1 from Tampico to take the places of the Kansas and the Connecticut, which have gone to the latter port. Boat races, in which crews from the battleships Michigan, New Jersey, Rhode Island and Virginia took part, were held. The Michigan sailors won.

Renel R. Fleming, musician, second class, one of the men who was left at Guantanamo sick by the Ohio, died of smallpox Dec. 28, 1913. Fleming had been in the Navy since June of 1911 and came from Sullivan, Ind. This makes the second death from smallpox on the Ohio to Dec. 29. There are still three serious cases of smallpox of men who were left at Guantanamo by the Ohio, but all other men who were afflicted are reported as doing nicely.

Interesting athletic sports were held at the Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I., on Christmas Day, under the direction of Chief Bt. John Davis, U.S.N. The winners in the different events were the following: Roller skating, E. M. Gray; one-mile run, C. T. Christfield, A.S.; 100-yard dash, J. Mordin, Yeo. School; three-legged race, J. Clifford, Yeo. School, J. Seltzer, A.S.; J. A. Cursener, A.S.; sack race, J. Freeland, A.S.; potato race, A. Rechner, A.S.; bobbing for apples, A. F. Worden, A.S.; wheelbarrow race, J. Kuskey, E. Weldon, A.S.; shoe race, J. Christson, A.S. The chariot race between the Guard and Yeoman School was won by Yeoman School; the tug-of-war between Yeoman School and Commissary won by Commissary; the tug-of-war between the Guard and Apprentice Seamen was won by the Guard.

TWENTY-FIVE-KNOT BATTLESHIPS.

The latest type British battleships of twenty-five knots speed are in some respects the most remarkable fighting ships of modern times; for they combine with the speed of the cruiser a battery of guns of exceptional size and power. The program of the British navy for the year 1912-1913 called for five battleships of what is known as the Queen Elizabeth class. Not much has been published about these ships, nor is it generally understood what remarkable vessels they will be. It is the opinion of the Scientific American "that they will not be repeated in later classes; and, indeed, it is stated that already the British Admiralty have decided to return to a ship of smaller displacement and more moderate speed in their program of construction for the next year. The Queen Elizabeth, according to information published in British technical journals, is 640 feet in length over all, which brings the ship, at least so far as her length is concerned, into the cruiser class. Her displacement is to be 28,000 tons. The ship is to be equipped with Parsons turbines capable of developing about 50,000 horsepower, and this, in view of the great length and fine model of the ship, is expected to give her a speed under ordinary conditions of twenty-five knots, which, as everyone will recognize, is something altogether unprecedented in a battleship.

The armament also marks a great departure from existing practice. She is to carry eight 15-inch guns mounted in four two-gun turrets, all placed, according to the American system, on the longitudinal center line of the ship. The 15-inch piece is a most powerful

weapon. It weighs ninety-six tons and fires a projectile weighing 1,950 pounds. How great an advance this is will be understood by comparing its dimensions with that of the 13.5-inch gun, mounted on the latest ships of the British navy, which fires a projectile of 1,400 pounds. The weight of the 15-inch gun is ninety-six tons, as against a weight of seventy-six tons for the 13.5-inch gun. The muzzle velocity is not high, being only 2,500 feet per second, but the muzzle energy is over 84,000 foot-tons.

The armor protection will be just under fourteen inches for the water-line belt and somewhat heavier on the turrets, slightly exceeding in this respect our own Nevada and Oklahoma, which hitherto have been the most heavily protected ships in any navy. The Queen Elizabeth and her four sister ships will carry a secondary battery of sixteen 50-caliber 6-inch guns, and she will also mount guns for protection against airship attack from above. We are not surprised to learn that this class of ship will not be repeated in the British navy. The large amount of weight which must be allotted to the motive power, in order to secure twenty-five knots, might better be given to the armor protection or guns. This would be in line with the policy which we have steadily, and as we believe very wisely, followed in our own Navy, where the speed is moderate and the armor and armament very powerful."

"The Lake Torpedo Boat Company, of Bridgeport, Conn., which launched submarine G-3, for the United States Navy," says the New York Herald, "closed its plant Dec. 30, announcing that the Government would complete the work on the vessel, owing to the impossibility of the company obtaining enough money at this time to continue. Three other contracts for submarines awarded to the Lake Company recently will, it is hoped, be saved from being transferred to competitors by the raising of necessary capital by the local Board of Trade. A committee has been appointed to investigate the affairs of the company and find ways and means of reorganization. The contracts held by the Lake Company amount to more than \$1,500,000." The submarine torpedoboot G-3 was launched at Bridgeport Dec. 27, 1913. This is the second submarine built there, the first having been shipped to Russia. The G-3 displaces 500 tons and is expected to make ten and one-half knots when submerged. Miss Marian Lake christened the craft. Several months ago Secretary of the Navy Daniels was informed by the officials of the Lake Company that their concern might have to close its doors. In order not to be left with only one bidder, the Electric Boat Company, which manufactures the Holland type of craft, Mr. Daniels entered into negotiations with the Schneider La Beuf Submarine Boat Company, of France, with a view to purchasing its type of boat for the United States Navy. A great deal of correspondence has been exchanged regarding the designs, advantages and possible purchase of the French type of vessels. The La Beuf Company, it is said, has made Mr. Daniels some very flattering offers, and has guaranteed to build vessels on American soil with American material and labor. The General Board of the Navy, of which Admiral Dewey is president, and the Secretary of the Navy are interested in the La Beuf submarine boat. The vessel is built like a caisson. It has a bottom which opens to receive a submarine, is closed after the submarine has risen within its sides, is pumped out and the submarine is then transported out of water to the seat of operations.

The Ozark has just arrived at Hampton Roads from Panama, where she has been acting as convoy to the division of submarines. These four tiny vessels left Guantanamo, Cuba, on Dec. 7 last, and proceeded under their own power to Cristobal at the Atlantic end of the canal, where they now are. This trip, 700 miles in the open sea, marks an epoch in the navigation of submarines. The sea was rough under the influence of strong trade winds during the entire journey, but the boats found no difficulty in maintaining their speed and position for the five days it took to make the trip. It was feared that the strain might tell on the personnel and that the crews would arrive in a more or less exhausted condition, but the contrary was the case, and the officers and men at the conclusion of the trip were in as good if not better condition than at the outset. The vessels arrived with their fuel tanks over half full and in condition for any service they might be called upon to perform. It is expected that they will remain in tropical waters for some time to come.

THE NAVY.

Josephus Daniels—Secretary of the Navy.
Franklin D. Roosevelt—Assistant Secretary of the Navy.
Major Gen. William P. Biddle—Commandant, U.S.M.C.

LATE SHIP MOVEMENTS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy later than those given of the same vessels in the complete table published elsewhere in this issue:

Buffalo, sailed Dec. 29 from Balboa for Corinto, Nicaragua.

Louisiana and New Hampshire, arrived Dec. 30 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Petrel, arrived Dec. 30 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

South Dakota, arrived Dec. 30 at the navy yard, Bremen, Wash.

Raleigh, Justin and Annapolis, arrived Dec. 30 at Mazatlan, Mexico.

Connecticut and Kansas, sailed Dec. 30 from Vera Cruz, Mexico, for Tampico, Mexico.

Wheeling, sailed Dec. 30 from Tampico, Mexico, for New Orleans, La.

Charter, sailed Dec. 30 from Vera Cruz, Mexico, for Ship Island, Miss.

Brutus, arrived Dec. 31 at Portsmouth, N.H.

Caesar, arrived Dec. 31 at Pensacola, Fla.

Dolphin, arrived Dec. 31 at Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Cassin, Cummings and Duncan, arrived Dec. 31 at Key West, Fla.

Lebanon, arrived Jan. 1 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Petrel, sailed from Guantanamo for Santo Domingo City Jan. 1.

Connecticut and Kansas, arrived at Tampico Dec. 31.

New Jersey and Virginia, arrived at Vera Cruz Jan. 1.

NAVY GAZETTE.

DEC. 26.—Capt. E. E. Capehart to president special board on naval ordnance, Navy Department.

Comdr. F. A. Traut detached Colorado; to command Charleston.

Lieut. Comdr. Edward Woods detached South Dakota; to Colorado as executive officer.

P.A. Surg. J. O. Downey detached Bureau of Steam Engineering; to Atlantic Reserve Fleet.

P.A. Paymr. J. H. Knapp detached Dolphin; settle accounts and wait orders.

Asst. Paymr. C. C. Copp detached naval station, Guantanamo; to Dolphin.

Bt. Edward Crouch detached naval training station, Newport, R.I.; to navy yard, Boston, Mass.

DEC. 27.—Lieut. J. H. Towers, Lieuts. (J.G.) R. C. Saufley, V. D. Herbst, P. N. L. Bellinger and J. M. Murray detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; to Cumberland.

Lieut. (J.G.) N. W. Pickering detached Georgia; to receiving ship, Norfolk, Va., connection crew of Texas and on board that vessel when placed in commission.

Lieut. (J.G.) E. G. Allen to Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Ensigns G. de C. Chevalier, M. L. Stoltz and W. D. La Mont detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; to Cumberland.

Ens. Garnet Hulings detached Utah; to receiving ship, Norfolk, Va., connection crew of Texas and on board that vessel when placed in commission.

Surg. C. N. Fiske detached Utah; to home, wait orders.

Surg. J. M. Brister detached South Carolina; to Utah.

Surg. Allen Stuart detached Vermont; to South Carolina.

P.A. Surg. W. L. Mann detached naval recruiting station, Dallas, Texas; to naval training station, San Francisco, Cal.

Act. Asst. Dental Surg. J. D. Halleck detached receiving ship, Mare Island, Cal.; to navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Asst. Surg. J. B. Bostwick, M.R.C., detached naval training station, San Francisco, Cal.; to naval recruiting station, Dallas, Texas.

Paymr. Clerk J. E. Reed appointment revoked.

Paymr. Clerk T. S. Coulbourne appointed; to New York.

Paymr. Clerk W. A. Thomas appointed; to New York as clerk to general stroeker.

DEC. 29.—Lieut. (J.G.) F. X. Gygax detached Navy Department; to Tonopah.

DEC. 30.—Ensign H. R. A. Borchardt detached Maine; to temporary duty, receiving ship, Norfolk, Va.

P.A. Surg. H. W. Smith to naval hospital, Boston, Mass.

Naval Constr. C. H. T. Wright detached navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; to inspector of hull material for the Eastern District, Philadelphia, Pa.

Naval Constr. C. M. Simmers detached New York Shipbuilding Company, Camden, N.J.; to navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Naval Constr. G. C. Westervelt detached navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.; to works Seattle Construction and Drydock Company, Seattle, Wash.

Naval Constr. S. M. Henry detached navy yard, New York, N.Y.; to navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Asst. Naval Constr. R. B. Hilliard detached navy yard, Boston, Mass.; to navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

The following machinists have been appointed from Dec. 29, 1913, and assigned to the following duties:

Mach. W. A. Buckley to temporary duty receiving ship, New York, N.Y.

Mach. H. M. Peaco, L. W. Knight, John Reber and W. S. Evans to temporary duty receiving ship, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mach. F. W. Webster to temporary duty receiving ship, Mare Island, Cal.

Mach. F. C. Wolf, Max Bayer, H. H. Beck, F. T. Rider and W. W. Holton to temporary duty receiving ship, Norfolk, Va.

Mach. H. A. Reynolds, N. M. McDonald, C. N. Koch, C. J. Naprstek, J. W. O'Leary, J. A. Newell, J. E. Kemmer and G. F. Veth to temporary duty receiving ship, New York, N.Y.

Mach. Paxton Hotchkiss to temporary duty Nebraska.

Mach. C. W. Wagner to Rhode Island.

Mach. F. E. Nelson to temporary duty receiving ship, Puget Sound, Wash.

DEC. 31.—Chief Mach. C. G. Nelson detached Rhode Island; to treatment naval hospital, New York, N.Y.

Chief Carp. Frank Johnson detached Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal.; to California.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

DEC. 31.—Col. C. A. Doyen, Major H. C. Reisinger, A.P.M., and Capt. Bennet Puryear, jr., A.Q.M., detached Philippines; to United States.

Capt. A. B. Owens to Marine Barracks, Mare Island, when discharged from hospital.

First Lieut. E. A. Perkins detached Philippines; to Guam.

First Lieut. D. M. Randall detached marine detachment, American Legation, Peking; to United States.

Second Lieut. H. W. Weitzel detached Philippines; to Marine Department, American Legation, Peking.

Second Lieut. F. T. Evans detached Marine Barracks, Honolulu; to Guam.

Paymr. Clerk R. B. Price detached Philippines; to United States.

REVENUE CUTTER ORDERS.

DEC. 29.—Third Lieut. W. N. Derby granted seven days' leave.

Third Lieut. J. A. Frost, jr., assigned to duty in connection with steam machinery of Windom.

Third Lieut. E. G. Rose detached Morrill; to Windom.

Master's Mate L. A. Lonsdale granted thirty days' leave.

DEC. 23.—Second Lieut. R. A. Bothwell commissioned a second lieutenant, to date from July 19, 1913.

DEC. 25.—J. M. Goddin appointed a machinist for duty on Tuscarora.

DEC. 27.—M. J. Knudsen appointed a machinist for duty on Windom.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

At 9:50 a.m., while proceeding from Lookout Light to Frying Pan Light, the cutter Seminole intercepted a message from Cape Hatteras wireless station to the effect that the schooner Nellie Craig was anchored four miles off Little Kinakeet Life Station with tiller gone and rudder head sprung and that assistance was needed as soon as possible. Started immediately for schooner and upon arrival ran a line to her and towed her to Norfolk.

About midnight Dec. 23 the cutter Onondaga, while at anchor in Hampton Roads, received a radiogram stating that an unknown vessel had gone aground near False Cape, Va. The cutter proceeded with all speed for that locality and at daylight, Dec. 24, sighted the new steamer Freida, aground three miles north of False Cape, Va. At a little after seven o'clock the cutter anchored near her, lowered the surfboat and at the request of the master made his hawser fast to the cutter. Assistance from the wrecking boat I. J. Merritt, which had just arrived from Norfolk, was necessary before they were able to float her.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

CUSHNET—1st Lieut. C. Satterlee, New Bedford, Mass.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. F. C. Billard, San Juan, P.R.

ANDROSCOGGIN—Capt. W. E. W. Hall, Portland, Me.

APACHE—Capt. A. L. Gamble, Baltimore, Md.

ARCATA—2d Lieut. H. E. Rideout, Port Townsend, Wash.

ARCATLA—Capt. C. S. Cochran, San Diego, Cal.

CALUMET—Master's Mate John Bradley, At New York.

COLFAX—Stationship, Arundel Cove, Md.

DAVEY—Master's Mate H. Manson, New Orleans, La.

GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. W. A. Wiley, San Francisco, Cal.

GESHAM—Capt. S. B. Winram, Boston, Mass.

GUTHRIE—Master's Mate J. R. Dunn, Baltimore.

HARTLEY—1st Lieut. W. A. Wiley, San Francisco, Cal.

HUDSON—Master's Mate J. A. Bradley, At New York.

ITASCA—Capt. F. S. Von Boskerck, New York, N.Y.

MCCULLOCH—Capt. J. L. Sill, San Francisco, Cal.

MACKINAC—1st Lieut. W. J. Wheeler, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

MANHATTAN—1st Lieut. J. F. Hottel, New York.

MANNING—Capt. F. G. Dodge, Astoria, Ore.

MIAMI—Capt. J. H. Quinan, Key West, Fla.

MOHAWK—Out of commission, South Baltimore.

MORRILL—Capt. G. C. Carmine, Detroit, Mich.

ONONDAGA—Capt. B. M. Chiswell, Norfolk, Va.

PALMICO—Capt. W. W. Joynes, Newbern, N.C.

SEMINOLE—Capt. G. L. Carden, Wilmington, N.C.

SENECA—Capt. C. E. Johnston, Tompkinsville, N.Y.

SNOHOMISH—1st Lieut. W. E. At Lee, Neah Bay, Wash.

TAHOMA—Capt. R. O. Crisp, Port Townsend, Wash.

TETIS—Capt. J. H. Brown, Honolulu, H.T.

TUSCARORA—1st Lieut. W. H. Shea, Milwaukee, Wis.

UNALGA—Capt. H. G. Hamlet, San Francisco, Cal.
WINDOM—1st Lieut. W. T. Stromberg, Galveston, Texas.
WINNISIMMET—Master's Mate Axel Foss.
WINONA—Capt. S. M. Landry, Mobile, Ala.
WOODBURY—1st Lieut. Randolph Ridgely, Jr., Eastport, Me.
WISSAHICKON—1st Lieut. of Engrs. R. E. Wright, Philadelphia, Pa.
YAMACRAW—Capt. A. J. Henderson, Savannah, Ga.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Dec. 28, 1913.

Miss Aileen Griffith, a pupil at the Convent of the Sacred Heart, in St. Louis, is spending the Christmas holidays at Jefferson Barracks with her parents, Col. and Mrs. T. W. Griffith.

There were seven events in the field and track meet at this post on Monday. The hose race was won by the 18th Company, the relay race by the 27th Company, the 100-yard dash by Recruit Steele, 27th Co.; running broad jump by Meade, 15th Co.; Marathon race by Arsenal, 18th Co.; shoe race by Paszczak, 23d Co., and sack race by Conway, 23d Co. The greatest number of points (14) were scored by the 23d Company, the 27th Company making 13 points.

Those at the bowling alley on officers' night were Capt. G. E. Houle, Capt. and Mrs. A. E. Williams, Capt. and Mrs. A. M. Wetherill, Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Pillsbury, Lieut. and Mrs. J. M. Craig and Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Morton. After the bowling on Monday Capt. and Mrs. A. E. Williams gave a Dutch supper for Capt. G. E. Houle, Capt. and Mrs. A. M. Wetherill, Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Pillsbury and Miss Hester Nolan. At the dancing class in the Officers' Club on Tuesday evening were Col. J. H. Beacom, Col. and Mrs. T. W. Griffith, Miss Aileen Griffith, Major and Mrs. J. M. Kennedy, Capt. G. E. Houle, Capt. and Mrs. A. E. Williams, Capt. F. H. Lomax, Capt. and Mrs. H. G. Humphreys, Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Pillsbury, Capt. and Mrs. G. W. England, Miss Ethel Jones, Lieut. and Mrs. J. M. Craig, Lieut. J. C. Peterson, Lieut. and Mrs. J. M. Holmes, Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. McAlister and Misses Hester and Blanche Nolan.

Lieut. W. W. Merrill left for Cincinnati on Wednesday accompanied by Mrs. Merrill, to spend the Christmas holidays with Mrs. Merrill's parents.

All children belonging to or connected with the Jefferson Barracks command were invited to the Christmas celebration at the post hall on Christmas Eve. The tree was very large and handsome, and the depot band rendered an appropriate musical program. Sergt. G. A. Grable, dressed as Santa Claus, assisted by the soldiers' dance committee, distributed 150 beautiful presents, besides a box of candy and an orange for each child.

On Wednesday Col. J. H. Beacom had dinner for Capt. and Mrs. G. W. England, Lieut. and Mrs. Talbot Smith and Miss Hester Nolan. On Thursday Col. and Mrs. T. W. Griffith had dinner for Major and Mrs. William Elliott, of the Arsenal, St. Louis, and Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Pillsbury. Thursday noon Lieut. and Mrs. F. H. Burr had dinner for Capt. and Mrs. J. M. Craig and Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. McAlister.

On Friday Capt. C. C. Farmer left for San Francisco, in charge of 250 recruits assigned to the Philippines. On Friday Capt. and Mrs. G. V. Rukke had dinner before the hop for Capt. and Mrs. R. N. Bryan and Lieut. and Mrs. J. M. Holmes.

The second formal hop of this winter was held in the Administration building on Friday. Present: Col. J. H. Beacom, Col. and Mrs. T. W. Griffith, Miss Aileen Griffith, Major and Mrs. J. M. Kennedy, Major and Mrs. William Elliott, Miss Mildred Ashby, Capt. G. E. Houle, Capt. and Mrs. F. G. Lawton, Capt. and Mrs. A. E. Williams, Capt. and Mrs. A. M. Wetherill, Capt. F. H. Lomax, Capt. and Mrs. H. G. Humphreys, Capt. and Mrs. G. V. Rukke, Capt. and Mrs. R. N. Bryan, Capt. and Mrs. G. W. England, Lieut. and Mrs. J. M. Craig, Lieut. J. C. Peterson, Lieut. J. R. Starkey, Lieut. and Mrs. J. M. Holmes, Lieut. and Mrs. F. H. Burr, Lieut. and Mrs. Talbot Smith, Miss Jack Ward, Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. McAlister and Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Morton.

Sunday Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Pillsbury had as guests to dinner Col. and Mrs. T. W. Griffith, Miss Aileen Griffith, Capt. and Mrs. G. W. England and Miss Jack Ward.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., Dec. 31, 1913.

At the last regular meeting of the Governors Island Club the following officers were elected: President, Col. John B. Bellinger; first vice-president, Major Gordon G. Heiner; second vice-president, Capt. Bryant H. Wells; secretary and treasurer, Lieut. Col. William E. Horton; assistant secretary and treasurer, Lieut. Elvin H. Wagner. Major and Mrs. Albert E. Truby had dinner recently for their house guest, Major Robert U. Patterson, Col. and Mrs. S. C. Mills, Mrs. Alfred E. Bradley, Capt. and Mrs. John E. Woodward and Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Allen.

Miss Margaret McIntyre is a guest of Capt. and Mrs. Allen. Miss Adèle Powell and Cadet Hubert R. Harmon have been guests in Christmas week of Chaplain and Mrs. Edmund Banks Smith.

The garrison Christmas tree and entertainment was given on Christmas Eve. The first vespers of Christmas were sung in the chapel at three o'clock, with a procession by the children singing the traditional carols. The three kings were taken by three of the choristers. Following the service the entertainment was given in Corbin Hall. Prof. Milton Henderson pleased a large audience of people of the post by his sleight of hand performance, concluding with a Punch and Judy show. The flags that concealed the Christmas tree were then withdrawn, and the tree, decorated by the ladies of the garrison, was revealed in all its glittering beauty of ball and tinsel and electric lights. A large chimney near the tree, with a cheerful fire burning on the hearth, proved a convenient place for the descent of Santa Claus, who soon appeared with his pack on his back and distributed his gifts to the eager children. The part of Santa Claus was admirably taken by Lieut. Marvin E. Malloy.

Services were held in St. Cornelius's Chapel and in the chapel in Corbin Hall at 8, 10 and 10:30, and were attended by devout congregations. At St. Cornelius's Chapel the music was Schubert's mass in b-flat and a Christmas anthem by Sir John Stainer. The chapel was finely decorated by cedar trees supplied through the kindness of Col. Edwin B. Babbitt.

On the evening of Dec. 26 a formal hop was given at Corbin Hall, which was largely attended. Mesdames Birnie, Humphrey and Smith and Colonel Mitcham received the guests. A buffet supper was served by Maresi. The committee had the hall beautifully decorated for the dance. The innovation of having a buffet supper instead of the usual formal intermission collation was received as a distinct improvement. Among the guests from New York were Dr. Thomas Darlington and Miss Darling-ton.

Capt. C. Silverstone, captain of the 1st Life Guards and aide-de-camp to Crown Prince Gustav of Sweden, who is in command of the Royal Swedish gymnasts, called recently upon the commanding general. A number of officers and ladies of the post were present at an entertainment given at Fort Hamilton on the 29th for the benefit of the Army Relief Society. The play, "Reveries of a Bachelor," was given. Among the fifteen young ladies who took part in various characterizations Miss Dorothy Mills, of Governors Island, had the part of a summer girl. The play was followed by dancing in the gymnasium. The party from Governors Island went to Fort Hamilton and returned in the Q.M.S.S. Harvey Brown.

The masquerade ball usually given on New Year's Eve was omitted this year. A number of people of the post went to town for dinner parties, returning on a special two a.m. boat.

It is understood the masquerade dance will be given later in the season. On New Year's Day Major Gen. and Mrs. Thomas H. Barry received the officers and ladies of the garrison from twelve to one o'clock. Gen. and Mrs. Barry were assisted in receiving by Capt. John E. Woodward, A.D.C., and Mrs. Woodward. Col. and Mrs. John S. Mallory received from one to three. Mrs. Mallory was assisted by Mesdames Allen and Humphrey and the ladies generally of the battalion. Later in the day informal calls were made throughout the garrison.

Lieut. Col. William E. Horton entertained the officers of the post informally at the club recently upon the occasion of obtaining his lieutenant colonelcy. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Walter K. Wright have arrived and are settled in their quarters in Colonels' Row. Capt. and Mrs. William J. McCaughen are occupying temporarily the quarters formerly occupied by Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Jay E. Hoffer in the Arsenal.

In the various company organizations elaborate Christmas dinners were served and the dining rooms were decorated in a style appropriate to the season. The regimental band's menu was as follows: Turkey, giblet gravy; bread, butter, potatoes, green peas, sweet corn, cranberry sauce, figs, mincemeat, apples, milk, cakes, pies, nuts, oranges, coffee, beer, cigarettes, cigars. A concert was given after the dinner in the quarters.

EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Texas City, Texas, Dec. 27, 1913.

Another polo tournament is now in progress and the first few matches have been completed. The 18th won from the 27th, three periods only being played, but we lost to the Artillery. There are no handicaps. Lieutenants Griswold, Cook, Arnold and Lonergan compose the regimental team.

On Christmas Day there was a reception at the mess. In the afternoon the officers attended a delightful reception given in Texas City by Lieut. and Mrs. Garber, 22d Inf., and Lieut. and Mrs. Van Vliet, 18th Inf., who have an attractive home there. Captain Major was dinner guest of General Edwards at brigade headquarters. Several of the officers dined in Galveston or Texas City with their families. The companies had special dinners and there was good cheer for all.

Lieut. and Mrs. Magruder are in San Antonio for Christmas, visiting Mr. and Mrs. Lott in French Place. Captain Peyton is in Mississippi; Lieutenant Smith took five days and visited his home; Lieutenant Landis left unexpectedly for a few days' rest.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. C. R. Edwards and Miss Edwards were visitors in camp this week and inspected the new dancing pavilion. At an election to-day Captain Major and Lieutenants Magruder and Lonergan were detailed on the hop committee. It is planned to have fortnightly dances, with a few extra ones. Capt. and Mrs. Doster expect to return Feb. 1. Major and Mrs. Lacey and Miss Lacey, Lieut. and Mrs. Blackford, Lieutenant and Mrs. Watson dined with Colonel Rogers at headquarters Christmas afternoon.

Regular range practice has been completed for the year and we are well satisfied with the results, although the season has been limited. Estimating distance tests are about finished, and revolver (pistol) practice will be done by the end of the month. Then we shall have some more field practice with ball cartridges of a practical nature. There are rumors of long practice marches.

The A.Y.M.C.A. has recently completed a large temporary building, 50 by 96 feet, in which to carry on their work during the cold and rainy months that are due. This will give the men a much needed place for recreation and is fully appreciated, as shown by the crowds nightly gathered there. Work similar to that carried on for the past ten months by the Association, in large tents, will be continued in the building. There will be moving pictures nightly, a new machine being on hand; plenty of reading and writing material, and games, such as checkers, chess and dominoes. On Sundays there will be religious services, with strong speakers from nearby cities, and Bible classes. These services have proved very popular. The efficient secretary of the Association here is Mr. W. H. Chaffee, who is a hard worker and knows how to get results without outside assistance.

CHRISTMAS FEAST AT FORT BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., Dec. 28, 1913.

Although the 23d Infantry is just rounding out its tenth month of duty in Texas and the barracks have long been silent, there was one jolly dinner given at Fort Benjamin Harrison Christmas Day, when the non-commissioned officers and men, of the detachment, Q.M.C., gave their Christmas spread. Under command of Major Robert S. Smith the men spent much time and thought in the preparation of the mess room and menu. The menu was an attractive folder of buff, the corps color, ornamented in red and green. On the outer cover, in the center, was an old English "funkey," bearing a flagon of ale, the figure being in green and the words, "Christmas, 1913, Quartermaster Corps, Fort Benjamin Harrison," in red. The first leaf contains the roster: Major Robert Smith commanding; Q.M. Sergt. William P. Phillips, Corp. Anthony B. Thomas, mess sergeant; Sergeants Rector and Burns, Privates Abner, Eash, Erickson, McCarty, McDonald, Nation, Reed and Shumate and Attached, Corporal Ross, Signal Corps, and Privates Coyle, St. John and Welty, of the Hospital Corps. And the menu, which was temptingly served, showed that even if few in number, the men left at Fort Benjamin Harrison still have appetites. The menu follows: Oyster soup, oyster dressing, tomato catsup, roast turkey, cranberry sauce, roast pork loin, apple sauce, yellow have jelly, dressing, Southern style, mashed potatoes, candied sweet potatoes, sweet corn, creamed peas, new string beans, celery, pickles, new onions, cold slaw, potato salad, cakes, mince, pumpkin and custard pie, mixed candies and nuts, grapes, apples, bananas, coffee, lemonade, cigars and cigarettes.

The mess room was charmingly decorated. The walls were hung with festoons of red and green, in long strands that came from the chandelier over the table, and red bells were everywhere. On one side of the room was the large garrison flag and opposite the smaller flags. Two gayly bedecked Christmas trees were in opposite corners, many small flags ornamented their branches, while over the boughs were sprinkled tiny flecks of white cotton for snowflakes. Two large tables were placed side by side, forming a square table. On one of the cakes, iced in chocolate, was the inscription "Quartermaster Corps" in white icing, and another was covered in cocoa nut and looked like a huge snowball. After dinner a flashlight was taken of the mess room.

FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., Dec. 30, 1913.

The post looks very festive in its Christmas attire of holly wreaths, festoons of laurel and flags. The Christmas party arranged by Chaplain W. H. Watts for the children was a decided success. Wednesday afternoon the little folks gathered at post headquarters, where a massive fire-place was "built in," with a lighted Christmas tree beside it. Sergeant Daly took the part of Santa Claus, and as he had some fine stage training before entering the Service, carried it out most acceptably in every detail. Fifty-five presents were distributed to the post children, and in addition each received a stocking full of small toys, a candy cane, pop-corn ball and box of candy. Mrs. Smith, wife of Capt. Perrin L. Smith, gave a Christmas sketch, to the delight of all present, and Major Gen. J. M. Lee, U.S.A., retired, in his usual captivating way, talked to the children on "The Spirit of Christmas." The Christmas service in the post chapel was held Sunday night. The choir of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church rendered two beautiful anthems and assisted in the singing of the Christmas hymns. Mr. Charles Voige was organ accompanist.

Miss Taylor, of Henderson, Ky., is spending a few days with her uncle, Lieut. T. J. Johnson, and Mrs. Johnson. Mrs. Regan, wife of Lieut. James Regan, is recovering from a serious illness. Capt. and Mrs. H. F. Rethers gave a dinner party

Christmas night. Mrs. Bingham, of St. Paul, Minn., is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. William H. Hobson, Lieut. and Mrs. Charles A. Lewis gave a dinner Saturday in honor of Capt. and Mrs. F. R. Brown, Chaplain and Mrs. Watts and Lieut. and Mrs. John T. Harris. Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Kinney entertained at dinner Christmas night. Mrs. Hearn, wife of Lieut. Roscoe H. Hearn, is visiting in Atlanta, Ga., where he will join her the first week in January to attend the marriage of her sister.

The officers and ladies of the post will attend the grand ball at the Sinton Hotel, Cincinnati, this evening, going in a private car. Lieut. and Mrs. Hunter Harris entertained with an eggnog party on Dec. 28. Lieut. and Mrs. C. G. Sturtevant were hosts of a merry house party Christmas week. The guests were Mrs. Sturtevant, of Troy, Ohio, mother of Lieutenant Sturtevant; Mrs. Bretland, of Troy, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Sturtevant, of Clarkburg, W. Va., and Mr. Charles Bretland, of Pittsburgh, Pa. Lieut. and Mrs. Regan have as guest Mrs. Regan's mother, Mrs. Yzenga, of Washington, D.C. Capt. and Mrs. A. N. Loeb entertained Christmas night with a children's party for their little daughter, Adeline Loeb. All the officers' children were present, and a large tree delighted the young folks. During the evening the officers and their wives called and eggnog was served. Mrs. Schaffner, of Cincinnati, who is extremely talented, charmed the other guests with several vocal selections.

FORT H. G. WRIGHT.

Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., Dec. 31, 1913.

Col. and Mrs. J. D. Barrette and the Misses Catherine and Louisa Barrette arrived Sunday. Colonel Barrette takes command of the coast defenses of Long Island Sound. Mrs. Samuel Creed Cardwell and Master Creed Cardwell left last week for a visit of several months with Mrs. Cardwell's mother, Mrs. Holliday, of Baltimore. Capt. and Mrs. Claudius Seaman, Capt. and Mrs. Steger, Lieut. and Mrs. Wegemann, the Misses Laura Montgomery and Celeste Hunter and Lieutenant Montgomery were entertained at dinner at the bachelors' mess by Lieutenants Douglas, Wood, Leavenworth and Booth. Miss Celeste Hunter, of New York, spent several days on the post as a guest of Miss Montgomery before going to Fort Terry to spend the holidays with Capt. and Mrs. Worcester.

Capt. and Mrs. Robinson and Miss Margaret Robinson left Wednesday to spend Christmas at Mrs. Robinson's home, Fall River, Mass. Mr. and Mrs. Howell left Tuesday for their home in New York after several months on the island in the lodge of the Linderman estate. Mrs. R. P. Linderman, of South Bethlehem, was the guest for several days of Mrs. Howell. There was quite an exodus of bachelors leaving the post Wednesday for the holidays; Lieutenant Wood going to Virginia, Lieutenant Leavenworth to Norwich, Conn., Lieutenant Douglas to New York, and Lieutenant Booth to New Haven. Lieut. Edward Montgomery left Friday for Boston to attend a house party. Mr. Donald Douglas, of Boston, was the guest of his brother, Lieutenant Douglas, for a few days.

Capt. and Mrs. Wallace entertained the post delightfully Christmas morning with an eggnog party. The Misses Margaret and Frances Steger entertained their little friends with a Christmas tree party, their guests including the Misses Frederic Williford, Margaret Robinson, Louisa Barrette, Polly Edmonds, Eulalie and Adelaide Wallace. Thursday night Capt. and Mrs. Seaman had a jolly Christmas party for the garrison, with attractive presents for all—silk stockings for the ladies and silver pencils for the men, these being hidden about the house, the ensuing hunt affording much merriment. Capt. and Mrs. J. D. Watson, of Fort Andrews, Mass., are guests of Major and Mrs. Moses, who on Sunday night entertained in their honor at dinner Capt. and Mrs. Seaman, Col. and Mrs. Barrette, Miss Katherine Barrette, Lieut. and Mrs. Wegemann, Lieut. and Mrs. Williford and Miss Katherine Moses.

Santa Claus paid his annual visit to the post exchange Thursday afternoon, bringing a great bag of gifts for the children. There were moving pictures of Christmas scenes, which were repeated at night for the soldiers. Lieut. and Mrs. Williford entertained the Card Club Monday night. Those playing were Capt. and Mrs. Robinson, Major and Mrs. Moses, Capt. and Mrs. Watson, Capt. and Mrs. Steger, Mrs. Pratt, Major and Mrs. LaForge, Capt. and Mrs. Wallace and Lieut. and Mrs. Williford. Capt. and Mrs. George W. Cochran left Tuesday to spend New Year's in New York.

FORT TERRY ENTERTAINMENT.

Fort Terry, N.Y., Dec. 31, 1913.

One of the most brilliant occasions ever witnessed at Fort Terry was the tenth annual entertainment and smoker of the Sergt. William Jasper Garrison No. 6, R.A. and N.U., held in the post gymnasium Saturday, Dec. 27. The gymnasium was tastefully decorated with flags and bunting. The new stage was similarly decorated, two large flags forming the curtain. An excellent lunch of cold turkey, ham, cheese, potato salad, raw oysters, celery, olives, pickles, crackers and liverwurst was served. There were cigars and cigarettes in abundance.

The entertainment was in the form of a vaudeville show by amateurs from New London, Conn., and the local talent, as follows: Private Babicky, H.C., juggling; Sergeant Barrett, Q.M.C., songs; the Konomoe Four in a comedy sketch; Mr. Joseph Johnson, "The Wizard of the Tin Whistle"; Mr. S. P. Bailey, "A Little of Everything on the Piano"; Sergeant Shupinski, impersonations; Private Cleary, H.C., songs; Private Wellerson, horizontal bar; Private Milman, a sketch; "A Dope Fiend," Music by Johnson's orchestra. During an intermission Sergeant Burkard read a letter from Santa Claus, in which he regretted his inability to visit the Union Christmas Eve and sent presents. These were distributed to the members and the officers of the post. They were of a humorous nature and caused much merriment.

The committees were: Reception, 1st Sergt. Clyde F. McDonald, Sergt. William H. Robinson, Pvt. Marshall Ellis, Jr., and Charles E. Britton. Entertainment, 1st Sergt. Robert H. Archer, Electr. Sergt. Edward Johnson, Sergt. W. Harvey Kerner and John W. Barrett. Refreshment, Sergts. Stephen Currier, William H. Williams, Jacob Campbell and Audley H. Crawford. Children, Sergt. 1st Class Oscar Burkard, Messrs. William Byrne and John H. Arthur. Much credit is due the refreshment committee for the lunch and tasteful decorations. The program was handsome, with a cover in color showing an eagle with spread wings perched on an American flag and Liberty Bell, with a golden sun in the background.

FORT HOWARD.

Fort Howard, Md., Dec. 28, 1913.

Mr. Duncan recently had a box party for Colonel Skerrett, Mr. and Mrs. Payne and Miss Klopton, daughter of the rector at Sparrows Point, whose engagement is announced to Mr. Torney, son of the late General Torney, all going to Baltimore in Mr. Duncan's car. This was before the Surgeon General's illness. Capt. and Mrs. Thompson gave a dinner for Colonel Skerrett, as did also Major and Mrs. Hutton, who had as an additional guest Mrs. Hugh N. Fleming, of Eriote, Pa., cousin of Colonel Skerrett, who was en route to Eriote to fetch her son, Master Hugh Fleming, to his home for the holidays. Mr. and Mrs. Spaulding also had a dinner for Colonel Skerrett. Colonel Skerrett entertained Mayor Preston, Mrs. Preston, Miss Alice Preston, of Baltimore, at luncheon, when English violets were used in honor of the debutante, Miss Preston. Robert Skerrett, son of the late Admiral Mervine, is Miss Preston's cousin.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Burch and Mrs. Burch, of New York city, will shortly visit Colonel Skerrett, en route South with Mrs. Hinchman, of New York.

Mrs. McDonald and her son, Lieutenant McDonald, gave a charming Southern Christmas Eve party for the entire garrison.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 1, 1914.

It is regarded as certain here that Capt. John H. Gibbons, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, will be relieved from duty here not later than the first week in June next and that many members of his official family will also be ordered to sea duty about that time. Captain Gibbons became Superintendent in the spring of 1911. It is believed that he will be succeeded by Capt. W. F. Fullam or Capt. William S. Benson. Both have been attached to the Academy, Captain Fullam as head of the Department of Ordnance and Gunnery, and Captain Benson as Commandant of Midshipmen.

Other officers who probably will leave the Academy with Captain Gibbons are Capt. George W. Logan, Commandant of Midshipmen, and Lieut. Comdr. Adolphus Andrews, aid to the Superintendent. It is the usual course when the Superintendent is detached that the Commandant and aid go with him, as these officers are always his close intimates. The three officers are expected to receive sea orders. Comdr. Roscoe C. Bulmer, present senior assistant to the Commandant of Midshipmen, will also be detached. When the orders will come has not been announced, but it is understood they will be issued in the near future.

The administration of Superintendent Gibbons has been markedly strong. He took a firm stand against all annoyances to the new midshipmen by upper classmen, and inaugurated the broad policy of rewarding with privileges midshipmen obedient and studious. He has encouraged the enlargement of the work of the Naval Academy, the Post-Graduate School receiving his strong support. Mrs. Gibbons has been an active leader in the social events of the Academy and has been foremost in the well disbursed charities of the school to the needy and suffering.

The order providing for the departure of the Naval Aviation Camp here and its officers, on Jan. 10, for Guantanamo, Cuba, has been countermanded by the Navy Department.

The naval aviators here, Lieuts. John H. Towers, R. C. Saufley, V. D. Herbst, F. N. L. Bellinger and J. M. Murray, Ensigns G. deC. Chevalier, M. L. Stoltz and W. D. Lamont, have been detached. The officers of the Naval Aviation Corps will report on the U.S.S. Mississippi at Philadelphia, which will shortly come to Annapolis to take the camp here to winter quarters near Pensacola, Fla.

The midshipmen's New Year's Eve ball was a successful function. The gymnasium was brilliantly illuminated and decorated with Christmas greens. Many came from a distance to attend. As midnight approached lights were gradually lowered, shutting out the blazing legend, "1913." When the dial marked the close of the year Miss Katherine Knight, daughter of Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, U.S.N., ascended the dais beneath and tapped the nautical strokes for twelve o'clock. Then "taps" was sounded and reveille, and from the wall shone a golden "1914." With "Home, Sweet Home," the ball closed.

The absence of Capt. and Mrs. Gibbons made New Year's festivities less marked than usual. An attractive function was the reception given by Mrs. Andrews and Miss Elizabeth Andrews, mother and sister of Lieut. Comdr. Adolphus Andrews. Assisting in receiving were Mrs. G. W. Logan, Mrs. Harris Laning, Mrs. Kenneth G. Castleman, Mrs. Chauncey Shackford, Mrs. Roger Williams, Mrs. Arnold W. Francis and Mrs. C. C. Clark, of New York. Mrs. Roscoe C. Bulmer, assisted by Mdsn. John H. Brown, jr., of the First Class, received at the midshipmen's ball last night.

The midshipmen are enjoying their New Year's holiday to-day in liberty to visit Annapolis. Their leave is over at roll call for supper this evening.

A former custom fell in abeyance on Christmas Day. Heretofore the Fourth Classmen had charge of the midshipmen's procession and "rated" even First Classmen for the occasion. This year the First Classmen remaining over from holiday leave took the management of the celebration.

Not a single midshipman of the 120 who went on a four days' leave at Christmas was behind hand in his return.

The Class of 1914 begins to think it was born under a lucky star. In 1910-11 it was the last plebe class to have liberty every Saturday; in its youngster year it was the last Third Class to have "hop liberty," and now it is the first First Class to have the extraordinary liberty at Christmas that was granted its members this year.

Following a custom of years, the Brigade of Midshipmen have issued an attractive Christmas card. It represents a pretty girl seated on a cannon, arrayed in a First Classman's overcoat. The design is the work of Howard Chandler Christy.

Chaplain W. G. Cassard, U.S.N., preached a New Year's sermon on Sunday. His subject was "Repentance and Forgiveness."

The participants in the informal hop Monday afternoon were so numerous that there was scarcely dancing room in Trophy Hall. Many ladies from Washington and Baltimore were present. The Naval Academy orchestra furnished the music and the one-step was most popular.

The annual ball masqué of the officers here has been postponed to Jan. 30; Jan. 9 was considered to be too soon after the holidays.

Capt. and Mrs. John H. Gibbons left to spend New Year's with Mrs. Gibbons' mother, near Boston. Mrs. W. H. Cary, of Schenectady, N.Y., mother of Mdsn. R. W. Cary, jr., First Class, is the guest of Mrs. James C. Cresap, Annapolis. Mr. John Arthur Ray, formerly an instructor at the Naval Academy, recently U.S. Consul at Maracaibo, Venezuela, and lately promoted to Consul at Sheffield, England, left New York on Saturday for his new post. He was accompanied by his bride, who was Miss Gertrude Brodhill, member of a New York stock company. Mr. Ray is a native of Texas and a graduate of MacMillan, on Christmas.

Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and Mrs. Roosevelt were here from Saturday to Monday. He went on to the navy yard at Charleston and the Detention Barracks at Port Royal, S.C. With Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, U.S.N., he represented the Navy Department at the American Historical Association meeting in Charleston. While here on Saturday Mrs. Roosevelt assisted Mrs. Gibbons to receive at the officers' dance. Comdr. J. R. P. Pringle, U.S.N., was also of the receiving party.

Lieut. Comdr. John Bowers, U.S.N., has joined his wife and children at the home of the mother of Mrs. Bowers, Mrs. Richard Green, in Annapolis. Ensign and Mrs. Thales S. Boyd, U.S.N., are spending the holidays here with Mrs. Boyd's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Martin. Ensign John M. Kates, U.S.N., captain of the Navy's rifle team last season, was in town on Christmas Day. Mr. James A. Reilly, coach of the Naval Academy, spent the holidays with his parents at Brockton, Mass. Bishop Rowe, of Alaska, will preach in the Academy Chapel on Sunday next. He will be the guest of Comdr. Guy H. Burrage, U.S.N.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Andrews, of Chicago, were guests of Lieut. Comdr. Adolphus Andrews, U.S.N., during the holidays. Mrs. Bunker, wife of Capt. Paul L. Bunker, U.S.A., and their three children, of Fort Hancock, N.Y., are visiting Mrs. Bunker's parents, Commo. and Mrs. W. H. Beechler, U.S.N.

Mrs. Eugene Worthington has left to visit her son-in-law and daughter, Ensign and Mrs. George B. Keester, U.S.N., at Charleston, S.C. Asst. Surg. Duncan C. Walton, U.S.N., is here visiting his mother, Mrs. Thomas C. Walton, Lieut. Edward J. Foy, U.S.N., on duty in Washington, is visiting friends here. Lieut. Julian S. Hatcher, U.S.A., Mrs. Hatcher and children spent the holidays in Annapolis with Mrs. R. B. Dashill, mother of Mrs. Hatcher. Gen. Charles F. Macklin, Adjutant General of Maryland, and Mrs. Macklin have closed their home at Ilchester, Md., and will spend the winter at Carvel Hall, Annapolis. Lieut. A. Staton, U.S.N., is at the Stafford Hotel, Baltimore. Mrs. Philip F. Hambach and daughter are spending the holidays with Mr. and Mrs. Edward Feldmyer, the parents of Mrs. Hambach. Miss Anita Phipps, of Haverton, Pa., daughter of General Phipps, U.S.A., was a guest of Capt. and Mrs. Gibbons during the holidays and left to visit friends in Pittsburgh. Mrs. Wilder, aunt of Mrs. Gibbons, was also her guest.

Naval Constr. and Mrs. L. M. Atkins and their daughter are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Nevele Steele, the parents of Mrs. Atkins. Mrs. Wright, wife of Surg. B. L. Wright, U.S.N., is here spending New Year's with Mr. and Mrs. A. Eugene de Reeves. Ensign G. Merrick Tisdale, U.S.N., is with his mother, Mrs. R. D. Tisdale, of Annapolis. Col. and Mrs. Henry Wygant, U.S.N., are visiting Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. B. B. Wygant, U.S.N., at the Naval Academy. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Albert Mertz,

U.S.N., are visiting Mrs. Allen, of Annapolis. Mrs. Theodosia Porter and Mrs. Paul Capron assisted Mrs. McComas, wife of the rector of St. Anne's, Annapolis, at a tea given on Monday in honor of the rector's mother.

Mdsn. Clarence J. McReavey, who had the ligaments of one of his knees badly injured during the Army-Navy game, has been discharged from the hospital. He is one of the star players of the basketball team, but will hardly be able to do any work this season.

Following is the basketball schedule: Jan. 10, Catholic University; 24, Virginia Polytechnic; 31, Swarthmore; Feb. 7, St. John's College of Brooklyn, N.Y.; 14, open date; 18, Washington and Lee; 22, Georgetown.

FORT BARRANCAS.

Fort Barrancas, Fla., Dec. 28, 1913.

Field day on Tuesday, Dec. 16, was a great success, many events being novel, among them a knot tying contest, ten knots being tied by each contestant against time. Wall scaling and tent pitching were also introduced for the first time for over a year. It was unfortunate that the 163d Company could not participate, as they were engaged in planting mines for use with the Navy sweeping operations.

Many from the post enjoyed the hospitality of Mrs. E. O. Saltmarsh at the Country Club, where she gave an afternoon dance for the débutantes; the officers of the Marine Corps and the Navy were also present, and there was a happy time for all.

Lieut. and Mrs. McCammon, with their two fine little daughters, Mildred and Anne, have left for Fort Monroe, as have Lieut. and Mrs. Fulton and their baby. Capt. and Mrs. R. V. D. Corpuit have taken quarters at Fort Pickens, camping until their furniture arrives. Capt. and Mrs. Maybach were guests of Col. and Mrs. Ridgway before their departure en route for Panama. Capt. and Mrs. Munroe left Friday, en route to Manila for station at Corregidor, to sail on the January transport. They were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Stopford.

The dinner dance at the San Carlos a week ago was a pretty affair. The post was well represented. Lieutenant Beardslee had a table of young people. Capt. and Mrs. Perry had a table, as did Capt. and Mrs. Stopford.

The post children's gala time came about as scheduled, the night before Christmas, when Santa Claus turned on the lights on the Christmas tree, as he entered the window at the post gymnasium, and the 120 children provided with gifts knew there was a Santa, because he was there. Capt. and Mrs. Stopford had the affair in charge. Mrs. Golderman and Mrs. Boyd assisted in selecting the gifts. Over \$100 was subscribed by officers and men for this entertainment.

Lieutenant Boyd's sister, Miss Louise Boyd, from Peoria, Ill., is visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Boyd, Cadet Jack Jewett, from West Point, is with his mother, Mrs. Perry, for a few days. Mrs. Lyon gave a dinner Friday for Miss Boyd and Miss Knowles, Mr. Jewett, Lieutenants Colton and Beardslee. Saturday Capt. and Mrs. Perry entertained at a dinner for Mr. Jewett, the guests being Miss Knowles, Miss Blunt, Miss Shepherd, Mrs. Lyon, Miss Boyd, Miss Berry, Lieutenants Colton, Winslow, Spiller, Vautsmier and Taintor. Mr. Frank Kennedy, son of Dr. and Mrs. Kennedy, is home for the holidays, coming from the St. Matthew's Military Academy at Burlingame, Cal. Capt. and Mrs. Golderman entertained at Christmas for Lieutenants Beardslee, Colton and Taintor.

Several large dinners took place at Christmas, Col. and Mrs. Ridgway entertaining the night before for Major and Mrs. Morse, Capt. and Mrs. Perry, Mrs. Lyon, Lieutenant Beardslee and Mr. Reese. On Christmas Day Major and Mrs. Morse had as their guests Col. and Mrs. Ridgway, Colonel Lejeune, Capt. and Mrs. Perry, Mrs. Lyons and Dr. Sepp.

The companies had fine Christmas dinners, which some of the officers and ladies inspected and pronounced fine. The 20th Company had a smoker in the evening, every man receiving a gift suitable to his life as seen by others; there were many excellent "hits."

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Dec. 30, 1913.

So many cadets are away on leave that the hop on Christmas Eve was a small but jolly affair, a decorated tree in the center lighting up the hall. Other cadet hops were held on Saturday and Monday evenings. Lieut. and Mrs. Catts' guests at dinner on Christmas Day were Lieut. and Mrs. Holmer, Mr. Hastings, Mr. Brownell and Mr. Banford, of New York. Mrs. Bubb gave a card party on Tuesday for Mesdames Townsley, Gordon, Willcox, Tschappat, Watson, Baer, McFarland, Baird, Henderson, Butler, Gallagher, Davis, MacMillan, Oldfield, Catts, North, Patten, Philip Gordon, Slaughter and Miss Clarke. Christmas decorations gave the party an extremely holiday air and each guest received a present from a little tree.

Miss Eleanor Vidmer gave a house dance Tuesday evening for girls and cadets. Among the guests were the Misses Marian and Helen Townsley, Mary de Raimes, Mary Sames, Frances Murray, Cadets Markoe, Treat, Williams, Rafferty, Daly, C. C. Smith, Hibbs and J. G. Burr. Lieut. and Mrs. Holderness and Lieut. and Mrs. Stillwell and their children spent Christmas with their parents, Dr. and Mrs. Stillwell, at Yonkers. Lieut. and Mrs. O'Hara and Lieut. and Mrs. Stearns were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Rumford, of New York. Col. and Mrs. Ladd, of Washington, were guests of their son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. MacMillan, on Christmas.

Col. and Mrs. Bethel had some guests at tea on Saturday for Col. and Mrs. Tate, who spent Christmas week at the hotel, to be near their son, Cadet Tate, Fourth Class. Among Col. and Mrs. Bethel's guests were Col. and Mrs. Townsley, Col. and Mrs. Fiebeger, Col. and Mrs. Sladen, Col. and Mrs. Stuart, Major and Mrs. Clayton, Capt. and Mrs. Vidmer, Mr. and Mrs. Malone, Mr. O. B. Stuart, brother of Colonel Stuart, and Mr. Jersey, brother of Mrs. Stuart, were guests of Col. and Mrs. Stuart over the holiday. Lieut. and Mrs. O'Leary had dinner on Monday to celebrate Lieutenant O'Leary's birthday. The guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Hobbs, Mr. and Mrs. Eckels.

Lieut. and Mrs. Catts' guests at dinner Saturday were Col. and Mrs. Tate and Colonel Echols. Miss Mary Sames, visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Dew, left Sunday for Baltimore. Miss Avery, sister of Lieutenant Averly and Miss Parker, a cousin, were week-end guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Avery. Mr. and Mrs. Crotchet and small daughter, of Milton, Mass., are guests of Col. and Mrs. Townsley.

Miss Elizabeth Irving, of Staten Island, is the guest of her cousins, Lieut. and Mrs. Henderson. Mr. James W. Osborne, of New York, was the guest of his brother and sister-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. Osborne, on Christmas Day. Miss O'Hara is the guest of her brother and sister-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. O'Hara. Mrs. Glade gave a pretty children's party Christmas afternoon, the guests ranging from two to four years. A handsomely trimmed tree pleased the little tots almost as much as the dainty favors and toys. Julian Lindsey, Marguerite Bethel and Elizabeth Murray were three little neighbors who helped to amuse the younger children, among whom were Nancy Baird, Leila Lee Baer, Katherine Jarman, Ella Sue Henderson, Marjory Bell, Jackie Wildrick, Thomas Butler, Bobby Lyon and Harvey Higley. Grown-up guests who enjoyed watching the little ones play and to whom buffet supper was served were Col. and Mrs. Willcox, Col. and Mrs. Tschappat, Mrs. Bethel, Mrs. Murray, Mrs. Wildrick, Mrs. Butler, Capt. and Mrs. Bell, Lieut. and Mrs. Baird, Mr. and Mrs. Asensio, Lieut. and Mrs. Jarman, Lieut. and Mrs. Higley.

The Misses Katherine Treat and Virginia Gerhardt are guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Catts until after New Year's. Mrs. Fiebeger gave a charming Christmas tree party for the neighborhood children on the afternoon of Christmas Day. The tree was lit with candles and each child received a gift. Lieut. and Mrs. Dew's guest at dinner on Christmas Day was Cadet Kennard. Mrs. Tate gave a pretty dance on Christmas Eve at the hotel for members of the Fourth Class. Mrs. Gordon had a table of bridge on Monday for Mrs. Fiebeger, Mrs. Robinson and Mrs. Henderson. The prize was won by Mrs. Robinson.

Mrs. MacMillan is visiting her parents, Col. and Mrs.

Ladd, in Washington, accompanying them home after their Christmas visit here. Col. and Mrs. Cronkhite, for Totten, are guests at the hotel. Col. and Mrs. Charles H. Hunter were guests of Col. and Mrs. Fiebeger over Christmas. Col. and Mrs. Tschappat's guests at dinner on Christmas were Cadets Fosnes, Lewis, Martin, J. G. Burr and Wilder.

Col. and Mrs. Willcox were guests of Col. and Mrs. Babcock, of Sandy Hook, on Saturday evening at a theater party in New York given for Mr. Tauscher and Madame Gadski Tauscher, the singer. Other guests were Colonel Bellinger, Colonel Horton and Major Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur James Cumnock, Mr. and Mrs. Meade, Mr. and Mrs. Boeker, Miss Shippin, Miss Martha Root White and Mr. Bloomfield Elliott. The Friday Bridge Club was the only club to meet this week; Mrs. Robinson was hostess. Col. and Mrs. Fiebeger's guests at dinner on Saturday were Lieut. and Mrs. North, Lieut. and Mrs. Larned, Miss Fiebeger and Mr. Davenport.

Capt. and Mrs. Daley's guests at a Christmas tree celebration on Christmas afternoon were Katherine and Jim Dawson, the Asensio children and Marguerite Meyer. The parents came in to watch the children's pleasure at receiving their gifts and take part in the jolly good time. Mr. and Mrs. Louis Malone, of New York, were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Vidmer for the week-end. Professor Murch, of Princeton, uncle of Mrs. Bethel, was the guest of Col. and Mrs. Bethel during the week. Lieut. and Mrs. Dew's guest at dinner on Monday was Lieutenant Chase. Mr. Davenport was a guest of his brother-in-law and sister, Lieut. and Mrs. Paul Larned, during Christmas week.

Mr. Gauthier is spending the holidays visiting friends in Canada. Mrs. E. J. de Raimes, of Elizabeth, N.J., spent Christmas as the guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Major and Mrs. Youngberg. Capt. and Mrs. Daley and Dr. Haig were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Dawson Christmas Day. Capt. and Mrs. Vidmer's guests at dinner on Christmas were Mrs. Mitchell, Cadets Williams, Treat and Burr. Mr. and Mrs. Compton, parents of Cadet Compton, Fourth Class, are guests at the hotel. Miss Dorsey Pallen is a guest of Miss Eleanor Vidmer.

The U.S.M.A. band held a Christmas tree celebration on the evening of Dec. 20, with an interesting program of moving pictures, followed by refreshments and the distribution of gifts, one for each child.

Cadets Weiskopf and Benham, of the Third Class, have been discharged for deficiency in conduct.

The Cadets, with an entire "plebe" team in their line-up, were defeated at basketball Saturday by the Yonkers Athletic Association by a score of 18 to 9. In the second half Yonkers scored only a single field goal and once from the foul line in that period. Bradbury, Butler and Crozier all played well for the Cadets. Seaton Hall was to have played Saturday, but canceled the game. The West Point line-up was: Beasley, Kilburn, forwards; Tate, center; Schwarzkopf, Cole, guards. Substitutes—Army, Bradbury for Beasley, Crump for Tate, Crozier for Schwarzkopf, Butler for Crump.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Dec. 26, 1913.

Capt. W. L. Guthrie, C.E., is here spending the holidays with his family. Capt. W. T. Johnston, 15th Cav., from Fort Riley, returned here Saturday, to remain over Christmas, after which he will pack his household effects for shipment to Fort Bliss. Captain Johnston's troop, G, is stationed at Sierra Blanca, Texas. Capt. J. F. Barnes, who has been in command of the post, leaves shortly for Fort Riley.

Lieut. and Mrs. Gottschalk have arrived from Fort Sill, Okla., as guests of Mrs. Gottschalk's mother, Mrs. Harriet Markle. At a delightful dinner given Christmas by Major and Mrs. N. F. McClure were Major and Mrs. Dade, Major Leonard Wildman, Lieut. and Mrs. Stanley Koch, of Fort Riley, and Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Lysle, of the city. Mr. Edward Atkins, of Holly Springs, Miss., is spending the holidays with his sister, Mrs. H. O. Olson, and Lieutenant Olson.

Lieut. and Mrs. Horace H. Fuller, of Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., are guests of Lieutenant Fuller's parents, Col. and Mrs. Ezra H. Fuller. Lieut. and Mrs. John O'Keefe Taussig, of Galveston, Texas, guests of Mrs. Taussig's parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Thomas, in Kansas City, Mo., were guests of friends here this week. Capt. J. F. Barnes, 6th Field Art., left Friday for his station at Fort Riley. Capt. Philip Mowry, Cav., left Sunday for San Francisco, en route to the Philipines.

The 2d Squadron, 5th Cavalry, arrived Wednesday morning at eight o'clock. The barracks on McClellan avenue had been prepared for them and the men were soon in comfortable quarters. Capt. C. C. Smith, in command, has chosen quarters at No. 7 Scott avenue. There are 253 enlisted men and seven officers with the 5th Cavalry, which has just arrived after a three days' journey from Fort Huachuca, Ariz. Capt. Lewis Foerster was in command of the squadron. Among officers belonging to the 5th Cavalry who are connected with the Army Service Schools are Major N. F. McClure, Capt. Wallace B. Scales, Captain Morton and Lieutenant Gregory. Those accompanying the squadron were Lieut. Eugene J. Ely, Lieut. Thomas H. Cunningham, Lieut. John K. Hume, Lieut. Edward A. Millar, jr., Lieut. Francis V. Crowley and Lieut. John P. Wheeler.

On Christmas Day all the organizations enjoyed a turkey dinner.

Mrs. Atkins, who has been ill in a hospital in Topeka for several weeks, has recovered and is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. H. O. Olson, and Lieutenant Olson.

The 5th Cavalry officers have been detailed as follows:

Lieut. E. J. Ely, ordnance officer and post librarian; Lieut. J. K. Hume, exchange officer; Lieut. F. C. V. Crowley, prison and police officer; Capt. Lewis Foerster, fire marshal, range officer and summary court.

Among those from the post who attended the ball Dec. 23 at Turner's Hall, in the city, were Major Leonard D. Wildman, Major and Mrs. N. F. McClure, Lieut. and Mrs. B. Sneed, Capt. and Mrs. Wallace B. Scales, Major and Mrs. C. C. Smith, Capt. and Mrs. J. T. Turrill, U.S.M.C.; Captain Barnes, Lieut. and Mrs. Harry L. Jordan, Lieutenant Plassmeyer, Lieut. and Mrs. Stanley Koch, of Fort Riley, Miss Georgia Fuller, Capt. and Mrs. Ernest D. Peck, of Duluth, Minn.

Lieut. and Mrs. Byard Sneed had as Christmas dinner guests Dr. and Mrs. E. F. Haines, Lieut. and Mrs. R. G. Peck, Lieut. and Mrs. Harry L. Jordan, Lieut. and Mrs. Mrs. Dailey, Miss Davis, of Boston, Mass., and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bethune, of Kansas City, Mo. Mrs. George Baker, of New York city, was complimented guest at a luncheon given Tuesday by her daughter, Mrs. B. G. Ruttencutter. Those invited were Mesdames C. D. Roberts, W. A. Holbrook, J. P. Kelly, William P. Burnham, F. F. Haines, Preston Brown, Miss Brown and Miss Margaret Brown.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bethune, of Kansas City, Mo., weekend guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Byard Sneed, have returned home. The Misses Burnham, attending school in Omaha, are spending the holiday vacation with their parents, Col. and Mrs. William P. Burnham. Major Louis M. Koehler, in Porto Rico for two years, has been ordered to the 15th Cavalry. Major Koehler and Mrs. Koehler have been guests for some time. Mrs. Koehler's mother, Mrs. D. R. Anthony, and have recently left for Porto Rico.

The teachers and members of the Fort Leavenworth Sunday school entertained Wednesday afternoon at the post Chapel with Christmas tree exercises. Major W. A. Holbrook had charge of the following program: Organ prelude, Capt. F. L. Case; hymn, "O Come Let Us Adore Him"; selection, fourteen children of the school, closing with dust by James Landers and Adna Clark; solo, "The Universal King," Mrs. Reuben Smith, violin obligato, Mrs. Rose L. Bush; recitation, Barbara Curtis and McNay Taylor; arrival of Santa Claus and distribution of presents.

The military prisoners were entertained on Christmas Day by a show, given in the new auditorium. The Christmas dinner menu offered oyster soup, roast turkey and other good things.

Mrs. Davis, of Boston, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. F. Haines, and Dr. Haines. She was honored guest at a bridge party given by her sister, Mrs. Haines, Saturday. Mrs. T. K. Spencer, guest of Dr. and Mrs. Haines, and who has left for Galveston to join Lieutenant Spencer for the holidays, was also an honored guest. Miss Myra Stevenson, of Lawrence, Kas., is the guest of Miss Georgia Fuller. Lieut. and Mrs. Horace H. Fuller, of Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., who are visiting Lieutenant Fuller's parents, Col. and Mrs. Ezra B.

Fuller, left Saturday for their station. Mrs. Henry Gibbons, and children left Saturday to join Captain Gibbons at Douglas, Ariz., after a stay of several months with Mrs. Gibbons' parents, Mr. and Mrs. James A. McGonigle. Mr. Henry Keller, of Los Angeles, Cal., is the guest of his daughter, Mrs. William Wallace.

Miss Elizabeth Abernathy left Thursday for Washington, D.C., to be the guest of Col. and Mrs. Joseph Kuhn, Capt. and Mrs. Turrill, U.S.M.C., have returned from a short stay in Kansas City. Capt. and Mrs. Ernest D. Peek, guests of Mrs. Peek's mother, Mrs. Dakota Ryan, left Saturday to spend New Year's at Milwaukee, later going to Duluth, where Captain Peek is on special duty. Lieut. J. O'K. Taussig, 7th Inf., was the guest of friends here Friday.

PORTLAND HARBOR NOTES.

Fort McKinley, Me., Dec. 27, 1913.

In the post children's Christmas entertainment, under the direction of Mrs. Whitney, the post school teacher, there were eighteen little scholars, and each did his part bravely and well. Mrs. Whitney then gave them a Merry Christmas party, which included beautiful tree laden with toys.

Lieutenant Blood and brother are in Concord, Mass., to attend their family reunion. Mrs. Blood has been there for ten days. Dr. Peevie will spend a Christmas leave with relatives in Bangor, Maine. Lieut. Alden G. Strong is in New York for the holiday season. Capt. and Mrs. Jairus Moore, who have just recently returned from a trip abroad, are guests of Col. and Mrs. Todd. After the holidays they will return to Boston, where Captain Moore is on quartermaster duty.

Lieut. and Mrs. Meyer gave a noon day dinner on Christmas for Lieutenants Rose, Seybt and Pendleton, and in the evening these same officers were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Reeder at dinner. Capt. and Mrs. Zollars are spending the holidays at the Astor in New York. Lieut. and Mrs. Campbell are also spending Christmas in New York.

The officers and ladies of Fort Williams on Saturday evening gave a delightful hop which was attended by the bachelor officers from Fort McKinley.

The 154th Company gave a very successful hop on Christmas night, which was attended by a large crowd, including a number of officers. The barracks were elaborately decorated with Christmas greens. The hospitalities on Christmas Day were mostly confined to family dinners and informal gatherings of children at the different Christmas trees. The Officers' Club was thrown open on Christmas morning, when all gathered to drink a delicious Virginia eggnog, and to wish everyone a Merry Christmas.

Fort Williams, Maine, Dec. 28, 1913.

The Sewing Club met with Mrs. Blake on Tuesday. Present: Mesdames Bartlett, Pelot, Campbell and Misses Holland and Butler. The Misses Blake were guests of Mrs. Whitehouse at dinner on Saturday in Portland. Monday night Lieut. and Mrs. Pelot gave a "moving picture" party at the gymnasium, later going to their quarters for a "rabbit." Capt. and Mrs. Zollars, Lieut. and Mrs. Campbell went to New York for the holidays. Miss Emaly Holland left for her home in Concord, N.H., to spend a month with her father. Dr. Warriner went to his home in Virginia, and Lieutenant Hawkins joined his wife in Ohio.

The celebration of the post Christmas tree was held on Wednesday afternoon. Each of the 140 little girls and boys received a present from Santa Claus. Moving pictures were given by Chaplain Smith and the band played appropriate music.

Christmas Day at noon Captain Cravens entertained the officers of the post at his quarters for eggnog. There were several informal dinners on Christmas. Chaplain and Mrs. Smith and Mr. Smith dined with Col. and Mrs. Bartlett, Lieut. and Mrs. Pelot dined with Col. and Mrs. Blake, Lieut. and Mrs. Armstrong had Lieutenants Kennedy and Holland and Lieut. Francis T. Armstrong, of Fort McKinley. Christmas afternoon Col. and Mrs. Blake had eggnog and fruit cake for Col. and Mrs. Bartlett, Major and Mrs. Church, Capt. and Mrs. Shartle, Capt. and Mrs. Fuller, Lieut. and Mrs. Pelot, Lieut. and Mrs. Armstrong and Lieut. and Mrs. Babcock. On Saturday evening the officers and ladies of Fort Williams gave a dance at the post gymnasium. About 100 guests from Portland were present and from Fort McKinley were Miss Bevans, Lieutenants Seybt, Rose, French, Pendleton and Armstrong. The hall was decorated with greens and colored lights, which made a pretty effect.

Lieut. and Mrs. Babcock entertained at dinner before the dance for the Misses Blake, Miss Wright and Miss Winslow and Lieut. Francis T. Armstrong, Messrs. Payson, Brown and Thurston.

Each of the five companies at the post had elaborate Christmas dinners, and turkey, oysters and plum pudding were plentiful.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 26, 1913.

Miss Cora Smedberg gave an informal tea in honor of Miss Dora Winn and for Misses Cora and Frederika Otis, Ethel McAllister, Harriet Pomeroy, Elva de Pue and Corenah de Pue. Miss Hildreth Meiere was honored guest at a dinner preceding the fancy dress ball of the Mark Hopkins Institute of Art. The dinner was given by Miss Ethel McAllister, a fellow-student, and other guests included Miss Louise Janin, Miss Cora Otis, Miss Elizabeth Briece and an equal number of men.

Col. and Mrs. Richmond P. Davis on Tuesday had dinner at Fort Scott in compliment to Capt. and Mrs. W. F. Hase, recently arrived. Their guests included Capt. and Mrs. George L. Wertenbaker, Capt. and Mrs. Francis Lincoln and Lieut. and Mrs. Halsey Dunwoody. Miss Gwladys Bowen was the guest of honor at a beautiful dance, Dec. 22, given by Mrs. Maillard in San Francisco. Preceding the dance Mrs. Wilson entertained at dinner in compliment to Miss Bowen. Mrs. and Miss Bowen have been staying at the Hotel Monroe in the city, while their quarters in the Presidio were being repaired, but they expect to move into the post next week. The Greenway ball coming on the same evening as the last Fort Scott hop caused a smaller attendance than usual, but the hop was a delightful one.

The tea at the St. Francis still prove attractive, and every Monday and Friday afternoon finds a large contingent of Army people present. At the tea last Friday Miss Polly Young was guest of honor of a large party given by Mrs. Pomeroy, whose daughter Miss Young is visiting. Col. and Mrs. Rees had at their table Mrs. Boyer, Mrs. Zeile, Mr. and Mrs. Potter, Miss Gwladys Bowen, Miss Dorothy Rees, Lieutenant Cramer, Lieutenant Rieckohl, Mr. Wilson and Mr. Bruning. Major and Mrs. Philip G. Wales and Miss Geraldine Forbis arrived home last Friday, after a delightful trip of three months in Europe, and are now at their home in Menlo Park. Miss Forbis has with her, as her house guest, Miss Marian Mellen, of New York. Miss Virginia Tobin has come up from Palo Alto school to spend the holidays with her parents, Capt. and Mrs. Tobin, at Fort Scott.

Lieut. and Mrs. George A. Spear, jr., are spending the holidays at Santa Barbara. Mr. and Mrs. Alan McDonald went to Pleasanton, to be guests of Mrs. McDonald's parents, Col. and Mrs. William Kirkpatrick, at their beautiful ranch, for the Christmas holidays. Capt. and Mrs. W. H. Tobin, Mrs. R. P. Davis, Mrs. Frederick Zeile and Col. J. P. Hains motored down to San Mateo last week to be luncheon guests of Col. and Mrs. George Pippy, afterward attending the polo game. Miss Ruth Winslow, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Hamilton Wallace, returned Wednesday from Los Angeles, where she was the guest of Miss Daphne Drake for several weeks.

Miss Cali Phillips was honored guest of a Christmas Eve party at the home of Mrs. Chrystal Harrison. Among others present were Col. and Mrs. Charles L. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Shields, Miss Fulton, Colonel Hains, Captain Fulton, Lieutenant Harrison, Captain Keeling and Lieutenant Rieckohl. Capt. and Mrs. Turtur gave an informal mid-day Christmas dinner for Mrs. J. C. Johnson and Miss Marion Johnson. In the evening Col. and Mrs. T. H. Rees had an informal dinner for Mrs. Johnson, Miss Marion Johnson, the Misses Rees and Lieut.

tenants Rieckohl and Cramer. Major and Mrs. K. J. Hampton will arrive from the East Dec. 31, and will be guests of Col. and Mrs. Rees till the sailing of the January transport for the Philippines. Col. and Mrs. Rees will entertain at a large dinner for them New Year's night. Mrs. Philip Van Horne Lansdale, wife of the late Lieutenant Lansdale, U.S.N., is home again after an absence of several months on the eastern coast with her sisters, Mrs. George Hood and Mrs. George Pillsbury. Soon after the holidays the beautiful stained-glass window that Mrs. Lansdale has given St. Luke's Church in memory of her husband will be unveiled.

Miss Helen Keeney gave a dinner preceding the dance given by Col. and Mrs. Hamilton Wallace for their daughter, Miss Marie-Louise Winslow. About seventy-five guests enjoyed the dance.

PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 30, 1913.

The approaching wedding of Ensign John P. Dalton to Miss Edythe Shaw has been the incentive of many attractive affairs. Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Smith gave a charming theater party in their honor, followed by a supper at the Bellevue. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. George Shaw, Misses Lucy Shaw, Merriam Megargee, Loena Megargee, Ensigns Dalton, Bookmeyer, Messrs. Frank Zell and Dellenbough. They were also entertained at a charming tea aboard the Minnesota by Lieutenant Comerford on Saturday.

Among the Navy contingent dancing at the Bellevue the dancemaster on Saturday were Mrs. A. B. Court, Miss Marguerite Caperton, Lieutenant Commander Hanrahan, Dr. Charlton, Paymr. James H. Bull, Paymaster Luckinsinger. Many of the families living in the yard gave family dinners on Christmas Day. Among those entertaining were Capt. and Mrs. W. S. Benson, Col. and Mrs. George Barnett, Major and Mrs. George C. Reid, Capt. and Mrs. Smith, Constr. and Mrs. Elliott Snow, whose son has returned from Harvard for the holidays, and Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Hunt.

Capt. and Mrs. Milton E. Reed gave a delightful Christmas dinner and tree on the U.S.S. Maine to many of the bachelor officers who were left aboard ship. Ensign John P. Staley, who has just returned from leave, entertained at an informal tea aboard the Panther Sunday. Constr. and Mrs. A. B. Court gave a Christmas tree to twenty little orphan children on Wednesday evening, at their home on South Lambert street. After the numerous toys and gifts were distributed, refreshments were served and a general good time ensued. Lieut. Fletcher C. Starr is spending his Christmas holidays in New York. Ensign E. A. Roberts, of the Hancock, is at Annapolis for a few days.

Capt. and Mrs. W. S. Benson are spending a few days with their son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. Craft, at Warda, near Annapolis. Capt. Harrison A. Bispham is acting commanding officer during his absence.

The marines of the advanced base battalions are embarking on the Hancock, which has recently been undergoing extensive alterations at the yard, for their problem at Culebra. The Hancock expects to sail on Jan. 3, 1914.

Naval Constr. E. F. Egger so painfully injured his hand the day after Christmas that he has been confined to his home in Germantown. Capt. Arthur L. Willard, of the Hancock, has been quite ill at the Union League, but hopes to be able to leave with his ship on Jan. 3. Ensign and Mrs. Joseph F. Crowell, jr., are living at the Windemere, Ensign and Mrs. W. H. Stiles, jr., have at their guest for Christmas Mr. Stiles's sister, Civil Engr. and Mrs. D. Graham Copeland had open house on Christmas Day and many of their friends called. Mrs. John White Hoffman entertained on Christmas Eve, in honor of Miss Anne Hampton Carson, whose engagement to Ensign Ogden Hoffman has recently been announced. Mrs. Alexander Johnston Gray, Miss Margaret Gray and Miss Ruth Paxton leave to-night for the New Year's ball at Annapolis. They will be guests of Mdsn. John Gray, McReavey and Geary. Lieutenant Comerford gave a dinner on Saturday aboard the Minnesota for Lieut. and Mrs. R. M. Menner, Ensign and Mrs. Joseph F. Crowell, jr., Misses Dollie Chambers, Roberta Wade, Pauline Smith, Watt and Dr. Charlton.

Mr. and Mrs. George E. Shaw gave a dinner and dance at their home in Overbrook on Monday evening in honor of Ensign John Dalton and Miss Edythe Shaw. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Smith, Misses Megargee, Van Sant, Mosher, Latta, Shaw, Messrs. Daley, Pell, Van Sant, Leopold and Zell.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 30, 1913.

The carnival spirit was surely abroad Christmas Eve, and more entered more into it than the enlisted men who were here, there and everywhere throwing confetti, blowing horns, ringing bells, etc., with genuine care-free enjoyment. The theaters and cafés were crowded with them and many were seen in the shops buying gifts. At the Naval Y.M.C.A., which was crowded at all hours, Christmas greetings were the order of the evening, and a hearty welcome was given all, particularly those recently returned from the Mediterranean.

A dreary, rainy day prevented outdoor entertaining, sports, etc., on Christmas, but in the yard there were numerous Christmas trees for the little ones and many dinner parties and family gatherings for the elders. All the torpedoboats had dinners and many of the ships. On the South Carolina a large tree, hung with useful as well as ornamental gifts, was arranged for the men, the officers' wives distributing them. A dinner was also given in the wardroom, the piece de resistance being a Christmas tree in the center of the table laden with appropriate gifts for all present, and at each place there were dainty Christmas souvenirs; the only thing to mar the evening was the refusal of all wives to sit next to anyone but their particular husbands, leaving the "grass" widowers and bachelors a disconsolate bunch to themselves. Covers were laid for Comdr. and Mrs. Bostwick, Lieut. and Mrs. Max de Mott, Lieut. and Mrs. Oscar Smith, Ensign and Mrs. Raguet, Lieut. and Mrs. Elyson and Mrs. Walter Robb, wearing the full social dress uniform, were present for the opening of the ball. Companies B and C had their mess rooms and tables very artistically decorated and served fine dinners.

Lieut. and Mrs. Castle are very happy, as a dear little daughter came to them this Christmas. Mr. and Mrs. Wissner are guests of Lieutenant Castle. Mrs. Wissner is a bride of a few weeks and is a sister of Mrs. Castle.

The officers and ladies of Fort Porter are invited to attend the ball given by the Buffalo Club on the evening of Dec. 30 in their beautiful home on Delaware avenue. It is to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the club, and the guests will wear costumes of a century ago. The officers of Fort Porter will appear in their full social uniforms.

The son of Major and Mrs. Bandholtz, who is at West Point, is spending a few days in the post during the holidays.

Mrs. Mitchell will not entertain her nephew, Lieut. Comdr. S. I. M. Major, U.S.N., as she had expected on New Year's, and he will be detailed as attaché to Paris and St. Petersburg and will go abroad very soon.

The twenty-eighth annual dance of Company E was held at the 74th Armory on the evening of Dec. 26. In the center of the grand court was a large Christmas tree, ablaze with hundreds of colored lights. The committee provided presents for all ladies attending the dance.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Dec. 24, 1913.

Last Wednesday night the regular monthly hop was held and the attendance was very large. At a dinner before the dance Capt. and Mrs. John M. Ellicott entertained Mrs. Charles Butters and Miss Lois Crosby, of Berkeley, their house guests, and Lieut. and Mrs. Robert F. Gross, Lieut. and Mrs. James L. Kauffman, Miss Priscilla Ellicott, Lieut. John J. McCracken, Asst. Paymr. John A. Harman and Lieutenant Yates, P.A. Surg. and Mrs. Howson W. Cole had dinner for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Franklin D. Karns, Miss Elizabeth Carter, Miss Ramona McCudden, P.A. Paymr. James P. Helm, P.A. Paymr. Spencer S. Dickinson and Civil Engr. Norman M. Smith. Another dinner of Thursday was that given by Capt. Berton W. Sibley for Lieut. and Mrs. Randolph T. Zane, recently arrived in Vallejo from their honeymoon trip. Asked to meet them were Lieut. and Mrs. Randolph P. Scudder, Lieut. and Mrs. Irving H. Mayfield, Miss Nina Blow, of San Francisco, Major Charles S. Hill and Lieutenant Hoyt.

Following the dance that evening the junior officers of the South Dakota entertained at a supper aboard ship, with Mrs. Perkins, mother of Ensign Whitley Perkins, chaperoning, for Miss MacAdams, the Misses Brown, of Oakland, P.A. Surg. and Mrs. Howson W. Cole and Miss Elizabeth Carter. Ensign

Mary Wilson and Surgeon Angwin. Later twenty guests arrived and enjoyed a one-step dance.

The Senior German Club Christmas dance at the Ghent Club Friday evening was attended by Paymr. and Mrs. Swinton L. Bethea, Lieut. and Mrs. Joseph K. Taussig of Washington, D.C.; Mrs. H. N. Coates, Misses Perkins, Kelly, Elbridge, Grandy, Voight, Lieutenants Stiles, Causey, Peek, Carlisle, Ensigns Smith and Mahanah, Midshipman Wilson and Capt. E. A. Green, also Lieutenant Perkins, U.S.A.

Misses Frances and Mac Priddy had a tea Friday for Mrs. Swinton L. Bethea. Mrs. Frank H. Brumby had luncheon Tuesday for Mrs. Nathaniel R. Usher. Other guests were Mesdames Archibald H. Scales, Horatio G. Gillmor, William Gwathney, L. M. Cox, R. R. Russell and Miss Cornelia Truxton.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas P. Gallagher announce the approaching marriage of their daughter, Louise Elizabeth Keyes, to David Dennis Moran, chief signal quartermaster, U.S.S. South Carolina, at mass at eight o'clock Wednesday morning at St. Paul's Catholic Church, Portsmouth. A wedding breakfast and reception will follow at their home, Second street. Miss Mamie Moran, of Paterson, N.J., sister of the groom, has arrived and is the guest of Miss Keyes.

Miss Harriet Cox entertained at luncheon Saturday for Misses Margaret Jordan, Virginia Lee, Celestine Scales, Anne Lackey, Marion Wilson, Sarah Price and Elizabeth Tomlin.

Col. L. W. T. Waller spent Christmas with Dr. and Mrs. Harry Myers, Mowbray, Arch, Ghent. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. L. J. Connell, and children are guests of relatives in Portsmouth. Mr. and Mrs. O. Emerson Smith of Woodstock-on-the-Piankintank, are guests of Capt. and Mrs. Kenneth McAlpine, Admiral and Mrs. and Miss Peck are guests of Comdr. and Mrs. Lackey. Mrs. Milligan, of Annapolis, are spending the holidays with Mr. and Mrs. Tench Tilghman, Lieut. Vincent E. Stack is spending the holidays in Washington, D.C. Lieut. Norman C. Bates is a guest of relatives in New York.

Lieut. and Mrs. W. R. Carter and little son are spending the holidays with their father, Judge Thomas Wilcox, Freemason street. Mrs. Giltner and little daughter are guests of Mrs. James Simmons, Raleigh avenue. Miss Kate Martin is the guest of her brother and sister, Capt. and Mrs. Reynolds Hall, Philadelphia.

Lieut. Arthur Stokes spent Christmas in Richmond. Admiral and Mrs. Usher entertained Saturday afternoon for the officers of the Delaware. Lieutenant Commander Whitted and Ensign Hammes, of the South Carolina; Lieutenant Commander Pollock, Lieutenants Owen, Hill and Morse, of the Vermont, are on leave.

Lieut. and Mrs. C. F. B. Price, accompanied by their guest, Miss Lilian Menaugh, are spending the holidays with Mr. and Mrs. S. K. Cunningham, Washington, D.C. Lieut. and Mrs. Charles C. Ross, who spent Christmas with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Simmons, have returned to Annapolis. Lieut. Matthias E. Manly arrived Tuesday to be the guest of his mother, Mrs. Basil Manly. Ensign Monroe Kelly is the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. Lane Kelly.

Mrs. Luby and her son, Lieut. Thomas Luby, are spending the holidays in Washington. Lieut. and Mrs. Logan Crosap and little son, of Pittsburgh, Pa., are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Nash, Portsmouth. Ensigns Bischoff and Endel, of the Vermont, are on leave. Paymaster Zane and Ensign Osborne have returned from leave. Mrs. J. D. Smith, wife of Lieutenant Smith, U.S.S. Louisiana, arrived in Portsmouth to-day and is a guest at 216 North street.

Mr. Loyall Farragut, of New York, spent the holidays with Mr. and Mrs. George L. Arps, Warren Crescent, Ghent. Paymr. and Mrs. Swinton L. Bethea and little daughter, who spent the holidays with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Henke, left to-day for Charleston, S.C. Lieut. and Mrs. Augustus Norton, who have been guests of their parents, Dr. and Mrs. John Reed, left to-day for their new post, Fort Monroe. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Joseph K. Taussig and baby, of Washington, D.C., are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Johnston, sr., Ghent.

FORT PORTER.

Fort Porter, Buffalo, N.Y., Dec. 28, 1913.

On Christmas Eve Major and Mrs. Sanford H. Wadham gave a handsome dinner, when a miniature Christmas tree, with crimson ribbons to each plate, centered the table. The guests were Major and Mrs. Bandholtz, Capt. and Mrs. McCaskey, Lieut. and Mrs. Lang; also Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Moore, of the city. Auction bridge was enjoyed. Captain Paine and his mother entertained on Christmas Eve for Gen. and Mrs. William Auman and Lieut. and Mrs. Chaffin.

Major and Mrs. Bandholtz, Capt. and Mrs. Paine and Capt. and Mrs. McCaskey dined with Lieut. and Mrs. P. Pell on Tuesday. Lieut. and Mrs. Lang were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Chaffin on Sunday for dinner.

On Christmas Day each of the four companies served delicious dinners from tables decorated with holly. The good things included oysters on the half shell, roast turkeys and little pigs, all vegetables, in and out of season, pies, frosted cakes, candies, nuts, coffee, beer, cigars. Company A used small Christmas trees to center the six tables and the effect was delightful. As you entered Company D's dining room you admired a huge Christmas tree, brilliant and glittering, bearing gifts for each man in the company, and these presents were given at the opening of the ball Christmas night. The dinner was delicious, but the ball was a joy long to be remembered. A buffet supper was served at midnight. Music was by the 74th band and was inspiring. Capt. John Straat is on recruiting duty, but Lieut. Benjamin Castle and Lieut. Walter Robb, wearing the full social dress uniform, were present for the opening of the ball. Companies B and C had their mess rooms and tables very artistically decorated and served fine dinners.

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MARBLE'S

NITRO-SOLVENT OIL

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ert M. Kelly, U.S.V., father of the late Lieut. Hugh M. Kelly, Int., U.S.A.

LEE.—Died suddenly, Dec. 26, 1913, at New York city, Gertrude Harvey Lee, beloved wife of Richard Bland Lee, Jr., and daughter of Col. Philip Francis Harvey, U.S.A.

MAGOFFIN.—Died at El Paso, Texas, Dec. 17, 1913, James Magoffin, brother of Mrs. Glasgow, wife of Capt. William J. Glasgow, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A.

PAYNE.—Died at Boston, Mass., Dec. 26, 1913, Harriet M. Payne, mother of Dr. James H. Payne, U.S.N.

RAPP.—Died at Carbondale, Ill., Dec. 27, 1913, Isaac Rapp, father of Mrs. Brush, wife of Brig. Gen. D. H. Brush, U.S.A., retired, and of Mrs. Bullock, wife of the late Lieut. E. C. Bullock, grandfather of Mrs. Deems, wife of Capt. C. Deems, Jr., U.S. Field Art., and Lieut. Rapp Brush, U.S. Inf., and D. H. Brush, Jr., of Chicago.

RAWLS.—Died at Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 15, 1913, Major Samuel A. Rawls, A.G. Dept., Florida National Guard.

ROSS.—Died at the Division Hospital, Manila, P.I., Nov. 28, 1913, William Ross, Jr., son of Sergt. and Mrs. William Ross, Co. K, 13th Inf. Age three years four months. Cause of death diphtheria.

SIMPSON.—Died at Jersey City, N.J., Jan. 1, 1914, Lieut. Harry L. Simpson, U.S.A., retired.

TILLINGHAST.—Died at Troy, N.Y., Dec. 27, 1913, C. Whitney Tillinghast, a former Adjutant General, N.G.N.Y., who was appointed in 1896.

TORNEY.—Died at Washington, D.C., Dec. 27, 1913, Brig. Gen. George H. Torney, Surg. Gen., U.S.A., of bronchial pneumonia.

WATT.—Died at Morristown, N.J., Jan. 1, 1914, Lieut. Comdr. William Watt, U.S.N., retired.

NATIONAL GUARD NEWS.

12TH N.Y.—COL. C. S. WADSWORTH.

At the review of the 12th N.Y., by Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer, 1st Brigade, on Dec. 30, there were quite a number of presentations, the most noted of which was the presentation to General Dyer of a portrait in oil of himself by the enlisted men of the regiment. The presentation was made at the close of the review by Colonel Wadsworth, who spoke of the esteem in which General Dyer was held by the regiment. He served with it from May 16, 1892, when he was commissioned a second lieutenant, to Feb. 28, 1912, when he was commissioned brigadier general. When the regiment was in the U.S. Volunteers from May, 1898, to April 20, 1899, he served with the command as a captain and major. The General made a suitable response after the presentation, in which he spoke of the love he bore his old command, its past honorable record of service and wished it every prosperity for the future. He also urged every officer and man to work his hardest for its success.

Color Sergt. John McDermott, one of the most faithful members of the regiment, who has been in its ranks for more than thirty-one years, was presented with the brevet commission of second lieutenant. He first joined the command as a private Nov. 3, 1882, and was subsequently promoted to the grades of sergeant, first sergeant, battalion sergeant major, color sergeant. During the war with Spain he served as a second lieutenant in the volunteer regiment. Lieutenant McDermott during his long service performed all duty with the regiment.

Colonel Wadsworth, in a special order, in referring to the service of Color Sergeant McDermott, said his work is one of which every man might well be proud. "It should command itself to the imitation of all, and should stimulate others to similar enthusiasm, soldierly conduct, and fidelity to the high traditions of the 12th Infantry," said Colonel Wadsworth. "The good wishes of the regiment accompany Lieutenant McDermott, as he retires from active service and the hope that he may long enjoy his well deserved reward," said Colonel Wadsworth.

State medals for long and faithful service were awarded as follows: Twenty years—Major Reginald L. Foster, Major William E. Downs, Capt. Robert Saunders, Ord. Sergt. John P. Fennell, Corp. August J. Ritzinger, band; Pvt. Henry W. Sundermeyer, Co. G. Fifteen years—Capt. Jay Zorn, Sergt. Major George Simons. Ten years—Capt. Henry T. Ashmore, Battalion Sergt. Major Peter P. Prunty, 1st Sergt. William J. Greene, Co. M, Sergt. Major Matthew L. Blair, Det. H.C. Sergt. Edward P. Mullen, Co. E, and Corp. Alfred Gorju, Co. B.

Medals and bars for members of the regimental rifle team competing in New York state and brigade matches, for the season 1913, were also awarded.

A very large and enthusiastic audience was present. A notable improvement was the handling of sabers by the officers in rendering salutes, etc. There will be another review of the regiment Jan. 14, 1914, by Hon. Louis R. Cheney, Mayor of Hartford, Conn.

22D N.Y.—COL. WALTER B. HOTCHKIN.

Hon. James E. Sullivan, U.S. Olympic Commissioner, and member of the Board of Education of New York city, reviewed the 22d Engineers in its armory on Washington Heights, New York city, on Dec. 30. A very large audience was present, and the regiment made a very handsome showing in both the review and the parade under Colonel Hotchkin. The regiment for the review was equalized into twelve companies of sixteen files each, and for the parade the companies were unequalled.

Among the largest companies were Company F, Capt. C. J. Diesges; G, Capt. C. L. Levin, and I, Capt. W. S. Edwards. The battalion commanders during the evening were Majors MacGroarty and Porter.

One of the most interesting features of the evening was the construction, demolition and dismantling of a spar trestle bridge, 125 feet long, by a provisional company under command of Capt. W. S. Conrow, assisted by 1st Lieut. H. C. Woodward and 2d Lieut. E. C. O. Thomas. The demolition of this brigade was under the supervision of 1st Lieut. H. C. Woodward, 22d Engrs., using Woodward gelatine as the explosive. This exhibition was a very clever one, and demonstrated some of the practical instruction the regiment has been receiving. The bridge was very quickly constructed, each man having some specific work to do and quickly performing it. The bridge, after the company marched over it, was so destroyed with a small charge of dynamite that its center girders and flooring fell in, though the charge was so regulated that there was no danger from flying splinters.

Following the review the Bartlett trophy for company competition in map making and reconnaissance work was awarded Co. K, Capt. Harvey Garrison, Mr. Sullivan making the presentation speech. The latter had a staff consisting of Hon. R. S. Weeks, J. T. Mahoney, W. J. Lee, Patrick Jones and A. H. Curtis, Dr. J. S. Nicholson, Dr. Eugene Hammond, E. J. Wendell, F. Rubien and Victor Ridder. Mr. Sullivan was received with applause as he passed along the regiment during the inspection; the audience also applauded the regiment, especially its execution of the silent "order arms."

Among the special guests besides the reviewing party were Capt. W. D. A. Anderson and Chaplain Thomas J. Dickson, U.S.A.; Capt. E. Emerson, 1st Field Art., N.Y.; and Brevet Lieut. Col. D. J. Murphy, N.Y. The band rendered a fine musical program, and there was dancing for members and guests. Moving pictures of U.S. Army life will be shown by Chaplain Dickson, U.S.A., at the armory on Jan. 7.

Brig. Gen. P. L. Abbey, Chief of Staff, Michigan National Guard, in arranging for the officers' school which began Nov. 3, 1913, to continue to May 31, 1914, in order that instruction may be progressive, divided the curriculum as follows: A. Preliminary course, completed in one year. B. Regular course, completed in three years. The taking of these courses will be compulsory with all officers named in the order. All officers hereafter commissioned, will take the preliminary course. The course for regimental staff officers will be prescribed later. "The lesson for each week is given, and this,"

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says General Abby, "should be studied and not merely read over." The course is of such a nature that it can be mastered by self-study at home. No further lesson will be sent out except the questions for examination, which must be answered promptly. Any officers not named in the order may volunteer to take any of these courses. Capt. R. O. Ragsdale, Inf., U.S.A., inspector-instructor, is detailed as director of schools.

Capt. Frank S. Harris, 10th Inf., N.G.N.Y., secretary of the National Guard Association of New York, announces that the annual dinner of the association will take place at the Ten Eyck Hotel, in Albany, Jan. 17. Governor Glynn will be among the guests. The dinner was originally scheduled for Jan. 18.

A committee of officers of the 69th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., has been appointed to make arrangements for the unveiling of a bronze tablet to be erected in the armory to the memory of Col. Michael Corcoran, of Civil War fame, who was colonel of the 69th New York Militia, and commander of Corcoran's Legion. The tablet will be unveiled on Jan. 30, and Gen. Roger A. Pryor, who was a Confederate officer, and fought against Corcoran, will be among the speakers. General Pryor, although eighty-seven years of age, is still a remarkably well preserved man. The committee from the regiment in charge of the ceremony is Col. L. D. Conley, Lieut. Col. Charles Healy, Majors M. Lynch and J. E. Duffy, Capt. P. J. Maguire and T. J. Moynihan, Lieuts. T. H. Shanton, F. A. Donnelly, A. E. Anderson and A. J. Tarpey, Q.M. Sergeant Reidy and Sergt. J. J. Reilly.

The Adjutant General of Idaho and those of the Adjutant General's Department have sent us a card wishing us a Merry Christmas and a happy and prosperous new year. We return our thanks for the kindly wishes, and hope the efficiency of the state force will continue to increase.

Adjutant General Pearson, of Massachusetts, has issued instructions for the annual inspection of the troops of the state, which begins Jan. 5.

Brig. Gen. P. L. Abbey, Chief of Staff, National Guard of Michigan, announces the following course of instruction for weekly drills to May 31, 1914: 1, Military courtesy and soldierly bearing; 2, nomenclature, care and preservation of the rifle; 3, school of the soldier; 4, school of the squad; 5, school of the company, close and extended order; 6, bugle, whistle, arm and flag signal; 7, guard duty; 8, patrolling; 9, advance and rear guards; 10, outpost; 11, company in attack and defense; 12, sighting, position and aiming drills; 13, gallery practice; 14, bayonet exercise and bayonet combat; 15, personal sanitation and hygiene. During the time devoted to Nos. 8, 9, 10 and 11 advantage will be taken of weather for outside work. There should be at least two men proficient in signaling in each company. This duty should be given to the company musicians. Schools for non-commissioned officers and especially selected privates will be established in each company.

Chaplain Thomas J. Dickson, 6th U.S. Field Art., will show interesting moving pictures on the mobile Army of the United States at armories in New York city as follows: Jan. 5, 1st Battalion, 2d Field Art.; Jan. 6, 2d Engineers; Jan. 7, 47th Infantry; Jan. 8, 12th Infantry; Jan. 9, 23d Infantry; Jan. 10, 8th Artillery District; Jan. 12, 2d Battalion, 2d Field Art.; Jan. 13, 1st Field Artillery; Jan. 14, 14th Infantry; Jan. 15, 71st Infantry; Jan. 16, 7th Infantry; Jan. 17, 69th Infantry.

During the month of November, 1913, the average attendance of the New York National Guard at drills was 13,020 out of an average strength of 16,117. The average per cent. of attendance was 81. The 7th Infantry, Col. Daniel Appleton, led all the 12th Company regiments in the state, with a per centage of 91.

A committee of the non-commissioned staff of the 7th N.Y., of which Post Q.M. Sergt. Frank M. Knight is chairman, have arranged an interesting Christmas entertainment at the armory for the night of Jan. 12. Colonel Appleton will be the guest of honor.

A real "Wild West Show" is being arranged by the members of the 1st Field Artillery, N.Y., to be given at the armory in the near future, and, according to the members of the committee, Buffalo Bill's show will be stale in comparison. Battery D defeated Battery F in a game of indoor baseball a few nights ago by a score of 3 to 2, and is so elated that it will give a smoker at the armory on Jan. 17.

Gen. A. L. Kline, former Mayor of New York, reviewed the 47th Infantry Dec. 31 and led the grand march following. We reserve some further remarks for another week.

Major General Dougherty, commanding the National Guard of Pennsylvania, prescribes a course of instruction for officers of the Medical Department of the National Guard of Pennsylvania to be carried on by correspondence. It will be conducted by a board of medical officers who will prepare all questions, and to which will be submitted the answers, and the board will pass upon, examine and mark all papers. The following detail of medical officers will constitute the board: Lieut. Col. Andrew S. Stayer, chief surgeon, chairman; Major Herbert A. Arnold, M.C., assigned to 6th Infantry, vice-chairman; Major Henry H. Doan, M.C., assigned to 3d Infantry, secretary; Capt. Frederick O. Waage, M.C., assigned to 1st Infantry. The course will begin Jan. 1, 1914, and conclude April 30, 1914. The following is an outline of the text-books: Drill Regulations, Hospital Corps, U.S. Army (revised 1908); Field Service Regulations (use new edition); correspondence; camp sanitation, Harvard's "Military Hygiene"; map reading; Army Regulations; Manual for the Medical Department (1911). Certificates of proficiency will be issued to those obtaining an average of not less than 70 per cent. in the final examination; those having 90 per cent. or more exempt from examination for five years; those having from 85 to 89 per cent. inc., exempt from examination for four years; those having from 80 to 84 per cent. inc., exempt from examination for three years; those having from 75 to

79 per cent. inc., exempt from examination for two years. The questions will be issued at an early date. The course of instruction has been approved by Col. Joseph K. Weaver, Surgeon General.

Companies I and M, 1st Infantry, of Florida, having fallen below the prescribed strength, have been consolidated and will be known as Company I.

Adj't. Gen. G. H. Wood, of Ohio, has issued Memorandum No. 5, relating to exercises in field service regulations, published in connection with armory instruction and correspondence school course.

Col. S. C. Stanton, of Chicago, Surgeon General of the Illinois National Guard, was transferred to the retired list Dec. 26, 1913, at his own request, with the rank of brigadier general. General Stanton has served in the National Guard for more than twenty years, which entitled him to be retired.

Capt. Maurice E. Burnton, familiarly and endearingly known by the sobriquet "Old Reliable," who is the champion recruiter of the Defendam Association, 22d Engineers, N.G.N.Y., has consented to serve as chairman of the committee in the reorganization of a rifle team; and, when formed, will officiate as inspector of rifle practice in preparation for the matches with the 7th and 71st Regiment Veteran Associations for the trophy to be presented by Capt. F. T. Alder, of the Old Guard. "The Battle of Gettysburg" in moving pictures of five films, enlivened by the Keystone Comedy Company in the battle "Who run," followed by other specialties, with dancing afterward, all under the direction of William V. Hart, of the veterans, will be given in the armory about the middle of January.

Co. L, 22d N.Y., Captain Hearn, will take part with Co. L, of the 12th, in a military tournament and ball to be given in the armory of the latter Saturday night, Jan. 17. Corp. Bernard Wichern has been promoted sergeant.

Adjutant General Cole, of Connecticut, announces the date of the schedule of annual inspections which begin Feb. 2 by officers of the Army, and says: "The attention of commanding officers is again invited to the number of absences reported in some companies at the last annual inspection. This works materially against the efficiency of the company, and of the regiment or corps of which it is a part. An inspection is the one time when every man belonging to an organization must be present. Absentees will be fined in every case. Excuses will be granted upon medical officer's certificate only."

A new company has been mustered into the 69th N.Y., to be known as Co. M. Lieut. W. T. Doyle is at present in command. The regiment will parade for annual inspection on Jan. 6, 7 and 8.

OREGON.

The standing of companies of the Coast Artillery Reserve, Oregon National Guard, based on figure of merit attained in service practice, 1913, is as follows:

10-Inch Guns, Disappearing Mounts.

Order.	Company	Station.	Commander.	No. of shots.	No. of hits.	Figure of merit.
1	8	Portland	Capt. Brown	3	2	27.11
2	5	Albany	Capt. Powell	3	1	25.38
3	1	Ashland	Capt. Spencer	3	0	25.00
4	7	Medford	Capt. Deane	3	1	18.82
5	6	Cottage Grove	1st Lieut. Woods	3	0	14.83
6	4	Roseburg	Capt. Buchanan	3	0	9.82

12-Inch Mortars, Carriage Model 1896.

Order.	Company	Station.	Commander.	No. of shots.	No. of hits.	Figure of merit.
1	2	Eugene	Capt. Jensen	2	1	30.65
2	3	Eugene	Capt. White	2	0	11.34

Capt. Cleland McLaughlin, 21st Inf., U.S.A., has reported his arrival to the Governor for duty as inspector-instructor, and taken station in Portland.

Armory instructions for all enlisted men during the school year will include gallery practice with the rifle; nomenclature, covering the most important parts and elements; manipulation and the use of the various working parts; care of the arms; sighting, aiming, position and trigger squeeze. The services of Capt. R. W. Collins, Coast Artillery, U.S.A., inspector-instructor, and Capt. Cleland McLaughlin, Infantry, inspector-instructor, will, as far as possible, be made available for participation in these courses of inspection, when so requested by the C.O.

Company A, 3d Infantry, was organized at McMinnville, Dec. 15, and Troop A, Cavalry, was organized at Portland, Dec. 18.

23D NEW YORK.—COL. FRANK H. NORTON.

Brig. Gen. John G. Eddy, 2d Brigade, N.Y., at present commanding the National Guard of New York, reviewed the 23d Regiment in its armory on the night of Dec. 27, and witnessed a fine display. The regiment was promptly equalized by Adjutant Charles H. Newman, into eleven companies of sixteen files each, a twelfth company being detailed on guard. There were three companies in the 1st Battalion under Major David B. Blanton, three in the 2d Battalion under Major Robert S. Cooke, and two in the 3d Battalion under Major Richard B. Dawson. The regiment paraded in its distinctive uniform, with white trousers, under command of Colonel Norton, and the formation for the review was in line of masses, and finely made.

General Eddy was accompanied by eight members of his staff and also Lieutenant Colonels Townsend and Lucas of General O'Ryan's staff. Both in the standing review and in the passage the command showed to particular advantage, and this ceremony and the drill following was really the best display in the armory the 23d has made in a long time. Colonel Norton in the regimental drill, in close order, put the command through one movement after another in rapid succession, the different formations being splendidly made, and demonstrated skilful handling all the way through. The evening parade, which was taken by Major Blanton, with companies unequalled, was not so good a ceremony. The dressing of the command was slow, due to the crowding of the 3d Battalion too far to the right, and the time taken to rectify the alignment. The manual of arms was also poorly executed. All through the night, in executing order arms, the pieces were lowered to the floor with too much shock. Among the visiting officers were Capt. G. H. White, Inf., U.S.A., inspector-instructor, Major F. H. Stevenson and Capt. A. Rich, 14th N.Y., and Major J. De W. Klemeyer, 47th Regiment, N.Y.

Previous to the military ceremonies the band, under Leader Shannon, gave a very enjoyable concert. There was dancing for members and guests after the military program, and the reviewing officer and special guests were entertained at a collation.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Governor-Elect Walsh, of Massachusetts, has named the following members of his staff personal aids: Capt. William B. Stearns, of Brookline, formerly adjutant, 1st Corps Cadets, and Capt. James D. Coady, of Charlestown, formerly battalion commissary, 5th Infantry. Detailed as aids: Major William H. Dolan, of Fitchburg, 6th Inf.; Major William J. Casey, of Boston, 9th Inf.; Capt. Frank McC. Gunby, C.A.C.; Capt. Ambrose F. Clogher, of Pittsfield, 2d Inf.; Capt. Charles T. Dukelow, of Brookline, 5th Inf.; Capt. Robert Fulton Blake, of Boston, Field Art.; Lieut. William J. Keville, of Cambridge, 8th Inf.; Lieut. Nathaniel T. Very, of Salem, 2d Corps Cadets.

Governor-Elect Walsh, in making his announcement, said: "By the legislation of 1912 the Governor is restricted in the selection of his military staff to those who have served six years in the Militia of this commonwealth, two of which years must have been spent as a commissioned officer. Of the ten members of my staff whom it was possible for me to select eight were of necessity chosen from those who are now in the active military service of the commonwealth and two from those who were formerly in the service for the same period of years.

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regard of the social and political friendships of the Governor, and I have had, therefore, the sole object in view of selecting officers who by their fidelity and efficiency in the military service have commended themselves to their superior officers as worthy of recognition.

"Soon after election, at a meeting called for this purpose, I requested the commanding officers to assist me in my selection and suggest to me representatives from their organizations and that special regard be given to those who were deserving of the appointment by reason of their faithful and intelligent service in the Militia of the state. In every instance the selection has been made by me upon the recommendation of the commanding officer."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

G. C. K.—G.O. 74, relating to details of sergeant-instructors to Militia duty applies to future appointments only, and does not affect those now on detail or eligible for appointment thereto as a result of recent examinations. For the purpose of securing an eligible list for appointment of ordnance sergeants, on Dec. 1 of each year the Chief of Ordnance sends sets of examination papers, prepared in his office, to The A.G. for transmission to the proper C.O. of one set for each sergeant who may have applied for examination. Ordnance sergeants have charge of the care and preservation of all ordnance stores and equipment for general use of the post and of such surplus ordnance and ordnance stores as are not in hands of troops. He is also charged with preparation of ordnance returns and requisitions and other paper work. Subjects include arithmetic, orthography, penmanship, Army Regulations, Manual of Department, geography, history, probable efficiency and aptitude.

TEXAS asks: A staff non-commissioned officer, retired, having his household goods shipped home by the Government, in case of loss or damage not to exceed cost of freight charges does the Government hold up freight charges to amount of damage and pay the person entitled to damage, or does person have to fight it out with the railroad company? Answer: Matter would have to be taken up with railroad company.

C. E. B.—The log of the U.S.S. Oregon, as published on page 787, Army and Navy Journal, June 4, 1898, shows that the vessel left San Francisco March 19, 1898; arrived Callao, Peru, April 4, stayed there three days to coal; entered Straits of Magellan April 17, at night; could not then proceed; waited for day and went through at top speed; reached Sandy Point, Southern City, April 18; there until April 21; coaled; picked up Marietta and Nictheroy; proceeded for Rio, arrived April 30, coaled and received orders from Washington. Left Rio May 3 with Nictheroy and Marietta, and dropped them between Rio and Bahia. Upon reaching the open sea, after leaving Rio, target practice with big and small guns was indulged in at ranges varying from about two miles down to less than a mile. She reached Bahia May 8 and left May 9. Reached Barbadoes May 18 and was quarantined. Coaled and left in a hurry at night and reached Jupiter Inlet, Fla., May 24, at dusk. A small boat was sent ashore through the surf and communicated with Washington. Orders received to proceed to Key West. Speed at which trip was made was between thirteen and fourteen knots. Fine weather all the way in both oceans. Made 375 miles in one day, Bahia to Barbadoes, nearly sixteen knots an hour. After learning at Rio that war had been declared, Captain Clark kept a sharp lookout all the way up the South American coast. As the Oregon was rounding the extreme eastern point of land near Pernambuco three lights were sighted. That was the point where the Spanish fleet was expected. The lights on the Oregon were extinguished, speed was increased, and she soon left the unknown vessel far behind. At no time, it is said, during the entire voyage was the temperature in the engine room ever below 125 degrees."

W. E. E. asks: Is there a Joint Board of the Army and Navy for co-ordinating plans of national defense? If so, by what authority is it constituted, when was it established, who are its members, and what are its explicit functions? Answer: The following order shows the inception and purpose of the Joint Board: "G.O. 107, July 20, 1903, H.Q.A. A.Q.O. By direction of the Secretary of War, the following order is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned: July 17, 1903. The Department of War and the Department of the Navy have agreed upon the formation of a Joint Board to be composed of four officers of the Army and four officers of the Navy, to hold stated sessions and such extraordinary sessions as shall appear advisable for the purpose of conferring upon, discussing, and reaching common conclusions regarding all matters calling for the co-operation of the two Services. Any matters which seem to either department to call for such consideration may be referred by that department to the board thus formed. All reports of the board shall be made in duplicate, one to each department. All reports and proceedings of the board shall be confidential. The senior member of the board present shall preside at its meetings and the junior member of the board present will act as its recorder. On recommendation of

the Provisional General Staff of the Army the following officers are detailed by the Secretary of War to serve upon the board: Major Gen. S. B. M. Young, Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, Brig. Gen. Wallace F. Randolph. On the recommendation of the General Board of the Navy the following officers are detailed by the Secretary of the Navy to serve upon the board: Admiral of the Navy George Dewey, Rear Admiral Henry C. Taylor, Capt. John E. Pillsbury, Comdr. William J. Barnette, Elmer Root, Secretary of War; William H. Moody, Secretary of the Navy. By command of Lieutenant General Miles: W. H. Hall, A.A.G. At the present time (Dec. 23, 1913) the Joint Board has the following membership: Major Gens. Leonard Wood and William W. Wotherspoon, Brig. Gens. E. M. Weaver and Hunter Liggett, Admiral George Dewey, Rear Admirals C. E. Vreeland and Bradley A. Fiske and Capt. Harry S. Knapp.

M. W. C. asks: Regulations for the Uniform of the U.S. Army, 1912. Par. 58 b, authorizes officers to wear the badges of military societies (Aztec Club of 1847, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the U.S., etc.). Par. 96 a, prescribes that "ribbons" may be worn by those entitled to wear corresponding badges or medals. Par. 96 b, designates when ribbons will be worn. Par. 96 c, gives orders in which ribbons will be worn, but does not include ribbons of military societies. Is an officer who is entitled to wear the badge of one or all of the above mentioned military societies on his full dress entitled to wear the ribbon thereon on dress, service, etc., as prescribed? Answer: Ribbons for military societies, corresponding to badges for those societies, are not prescribed and are not authorized by the Uniform Regulations.

D. F. B.—The members of the Naval Academy Football team who play in the Army and Navy football game receive the yellow "N," and in case they win, the yellow star. They do not receive swords. The yellow "N" is used in all branches of athletics, no other color being permitted.

J. R.—As to your right to the Indian campaign badge for service in the Sioux campaign with 8th Cavalry, see G.O. 129, 1908.

G. H. H.—Your query being a purely personal one, it is not possible to give you definite information. We would suggest application through the channel.

E. A. D.—Apply through the channel for permission to take the examination for appointment to the eligible list for detail to Militia duty as sergeant-instructor, under G.O. 74, 1913. There are now several men on the eligible list who will be detailed in accordance with orders antedating G.O. 74.

C. N. S.—Upon receipt of order for retirement, the soldier's immediate commanding officer will furnish him with final statements, closing his accounts of pay, deposits and all allowances other than those of travel, as of the date of the receipt of the order. His retired pay will be three-fourths of the monthly pay allowed by law for the grade held by him when retired. The retirement order always states the grade.

P. B. asks: Does a soldier salute at any time when uncovered in quarters or around quarters? Answer: If uncovered, he stands at attention without saluting. Indoors an unarmed enlisted man uncovers and stands at attention at the approach of an officer or on entering an office. He does not salute when uncovered.

MARIQUINA.—Reference to our answer in issue of Nov. 15, 1913, C. R. Johnson, Q.M. Sergt., Q.M.C., Fort Liscum, Alaska, writes: "To 'Mariquina' will write to me I can loan him roster of officers and non-commissioned officers of the 5th Cavalry for 1904. However, I could not furnish him with list of members of Troop K, although I was troop clerk."

INTERPRETATIONS, INFANTRY DRILL REGULATIONS, 1911.

INFANTRY writes: In your answer to "P. K." on page 510 of Dec. 20 issue the answer to the first question, it seems to me, should be qualified a little more or made a little plainer. You hold in the answer that when a company is deployed in skirmish line advancing that the platoon commander is in the line of file closer in the rear of his platoon except toward the charge. This apparently does not agree with Par. 223, I.D.R. It seems to several persons I have talked with that when the company is deployed as skirmishers and is advancing toward the enemy as part of the firing line, even though not making a rush, the lieutenants should be in front of their platoons. Answer: P. K.'s question apparently referred to the advance of the company by ordinary means and not by "rushes," which is the method indicated in Par. 223 and to which you refer. Read Par. 221 and it is believed you will see the difference pointed out. The drill book gives specific instances, stating when the officers shall lead, and Par. 223 is one of them, for example. See also Par. 213.

H. asks: (1) Is there a new Manual of Bayonet Exercise, and if so where can it be purchased? (2) Is there any organization of the National Guard of Indiana at Valparaiso, Ind., or if not where is the nearest point that an organization has station? (3) While marching a squad the command "By the right flank, march!" is given. Can the original direction be reversed by the command "Forward, march?" Answer: (1) Yes; from the Public Printer, Washington, D.C. (2) No; F. 3d Infantry, South Bend; I, 3d Infantry, Plymouth; M, 3d Infantry, Rensselaer. All of these points are approximately at equal distances from Valparaiso. (3) No; in order to march again in the original direction the command "By the right (left) flank, march!" must be given.

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MANILA NOTES.

Manila, P.I., Nov. 24, 1913.
The ships of the Asiatic Fleet which came down from the China coast for their annual stay in these waters, and which have been in Manila Bay for two weeks, are now off Subic Bay for target practice.

Four companies of Constabulary left Manila on the Merritt Tuesday for Mindanao, to take the place of the 8th Infantry, recently brought to Luzon. These companies will be stationed at Camp Overton, Zamboanga, Cotabato, and Davao, respectively.

Funeral services over the remains of Lieut. C. P. Rich, P.S., who lost his life last week in an aeroplane accident, were held at the Army morgue Wednesday evening. The casket was surrounded and covered with beautiful floral offerings. Lieutenants Lahm, Dargue, Zinn, Mortensen and Chapman, all aviators, acted as pallbearers. The services, conducted by Chaplain Brophy, 7th Cav., were very impressive.

The annual rifle and revolver competition of the Philippine Department will commence at Fort William McKinley Dec. 3. Colonels Loughborough and Nicholson have returned from a trip to the southern islands. The many friends of Col. E. D. Hoyle were pleased to learn that the President had appointed him a brigadier general. Congratulations are being showered upon him. Col. W. J. Nicholson, Mrs. Nicholson and Miss Nicholson leave on the next transport to join their new regiment, the 2d Cavalry, at Fort Bliss. All are sorry to see this popular officer and his family leave Manila. Among recent visitors to Los Baños were Colonel Hunter, Colonel Hull and Major Cannon.

Capt. Peter W. Davison and Capt. Gad Morgan have exchanged regiments, Captain Davison having been assigned to the 13th and Captain Morgan to the 15th Infantry. Capt. and Mrs. Morgan leave in a few days for Tientsin, China, and Capt. and Mrs. Davison have already gone to Camp John Hay, where Captain Davison has taken command.

Admiral Nicholson, Commander-in-Chief of the Asiatic Fleet, and his staff, visited Fort William McKinley Tuesdays. They were met by Colonel Hunter and his staff and a salute of thirteen guns was fired. A review of the troops at the fort was held, after which an informal reception was held at the quarters of Col. and Mrs. Hunter.

Miss Helen Nicholson was hostess Friday evening for Miss McCain and Lieut. Emory T. Smith, the bride and groom-to-be of the coming Wednesday. Others present were Col. and Mrs. Nicholson, Col. and Mrs. McCain, Gen. and Mrs. Bell, Admiral Nicholson, Commander McVey, Captain Bridges, Major and Mrs. Casad, Capt. and Mrs. Hughes, Major and Mrs. Porter, Major Roosevelt, Major and Mrs. Reisinger, Misses Wood, Taylor, Freer, Haslin, Colonel Benson, Colonel Harbord, Major Dean, Major Jenkins, Col. and Mrs. Allaire, Lieut. and Mrs. Carter, Lieut. and Mrs. Chamberlin, Lieut. and Mrs. Brown, Lieut. and Mrs. Zell, Lieut. and Mrs. Shannon, Lieut. and Mrs. Riley, Lieut. and Mrs. Montgomery, Lieut. and Mrs. Miller, Lieut. and Mrs. Lahm, Lieut. and Mrs. Haskell, Lieutenants Van Horn, Walmsley and many others. The house was beautifully decorated and a buffet supper was served, while the band from the Rainbow, Admiral Nicholson's flagship, provided music for dancing.

In honor of Mrs. Doyen, Mrs. Crossfield entertained at bridge Saturday for Mesdames Bell, Clarke, Peyton G. Clark, Thomas Johnson, Littell, Haggard, McCormick, Stafford, McIver, Scott, Edie, Welker, Stewart, Frazier, Baker, Field, Bennett, Kellogg, Penrose, Carmichael and Miss Townsend. Lieut. Emory T. Smith gave a dinner at the Army and Navy Club Saturday in honor of his approaching wedding to Miss McCain. Lieutenant Smith's guests were Gen. and Mrs. Bell, Col. and Mrs. McCain, Major and Mrs. McNeil, Colonel Erwin, Major Roosevelt, Captain Bridges, Captain Comiskey, Mrs. Carson, Lieutenant Chapman, Captain Comly, Miss Nicholson, Mrs. Sleeper, Mrs. Chamberlain and Mrs. Humphries.

Mrs. Hunter entertained Wednesday morning for her daughter, Mrs. Carter, and for Mesdames Bell, McCormick, Littell, Ruggles, Welker, Clarke, Crossfield, Penrose, Reynolds, Compton, Sands, Cairns, Bryson, Chamberlin, Christian, Zell, Traub, Field, Haggard, Casad, Miller and Miss Townsend. Col. and Mrs. Edie gave a dinner Wednesday for Major and Mrs. Baker, Major and Mrs. Schreiner, Lieut. and Mrs. Anderson and Lieut. and Mrs. Lloyd L. Smith. Major and Mrs. Lord had dinner Thursday in honor of the McCain-Smith bridal party. The table was decorated with white cedra de amor and maiden-hair fern. The guests were Col. and Mrs. McCain, Miss McCain, Lieutenant Smith, Mrs. Bevan, who is to be the matron of honor, Captain Bridges, Miss Nicholson, Captain Comly, Miss Hinman, Lieut. and Mrs. Parker, Miss Wood and Mr. Swift.

Capt. and Mrs. Christian gave a dinner on Saturday at Fort William McKinley to Col. and Mrs. Ruggles, Col. and Mrs. McCormick, Col. and Mrs. Sands, Capt. and Mrs. Ross and Capt. and Mrs. Stodder. Captain Byers, of the Constabulary, left last Saturday for Iloilo, his new station. Mrs. Lukesh gave a tea for Mrs. Frazier last Monday. She was assisted by Mrs. Kutz and Miss Keim.

Colonel Hull gave a dinner at the Army and Navy Club last Wednesday for Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Gurovitz, Col. and Mrs. McCormick, Justice and Mrs. Carson and Commander McVey. Capt. and Mrs. Van Voorhis leave for the United States in December, staying over one month in Japan and then taking the January transport there. They are now guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Compton in Fort William McKinley.

The Governor General's party returned to Manila Thursday from its trip through the southern islands. The transport Warren was used for the trip by sea and automobiles were taken along for the purpose of touring over parts of Mindanao. Mrs. Ingalls gave a card party Thursday for Mesdames Bell, Traub, Hunter, Edie, Hanson, Coulter, Jones, Wood, McCormick, Littell, Saleeby, Bryson, Carter, Riley, Casad, W. F. Johnson, Holliday, Peyton G. Clark, Field, Hughes, McIver, Carmichael, Lewis, Welker, Reisinger, Christian and Miss Miller. Governor Whitney, of Jolo, arrived in Manila with the Governor General's party, on the return voyage from Mindanao. He will visit in Manila, Camp Stotsenburg and Baguio, before returning to Jolo. Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Edith Rooth, of Shanghai, to Machinist Frank R. Ring, U.S.N., stationed on the Rainbow.

Col. and Mrs. Arthur entertained for Col. and Mrs. Bennett, Col. and Mrs. Littell, Col. and Mrs. Straub, and Justice and Mrs. Johnson, Tuesday, at dinner. Major and Mrs. Field had dinner Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Harrison Hall, of Corregidor, and for Major and Mrs. Haggard and Major and Mrs. Reisinger. Col. and Mrs. McIver were dinner hosts Saturday for Major and Mrs. Lukesh, Capt. and Mrs. Holley and Capt. and Mrs. Wood. Major and Mrs. Winn were dinner hosts Saturday.

Mrs. Ruggles entertained with bridge Thursday, serving a buffet luncheon after the games. Her guests were Mesdames

Frazier, Lewis, McCormick, Bell, Baker, Bryson, Field, Welker, Hunter, McIver, Traub, Carter, Haggard, Zell, Reynolds, Peyton G. Clark, Coulter, Reisinger, Edie, Gracie, Christian, Saleeby, Jones, Casad, Hughes, Miller, Thomas Johnson, Carmichael, Hanson and Littell. Capt. and Mrs. Frank Weed arrived Friday from Zamboanga, and after a few days at the Manila Hotel, left to spend a short vacation. While they were here Col. and Mrs. Arthur entertained at dinner in their honor. When they return from Baguio they are to be stationed at Fort William McKinley.

Miss Marian Jones had dinner at the Manila Hotel Thursday for the Misses Ruth and Mary Littell, Miss Frances McIver and Miss Emily Kutz. They attended the performance by Mr. Malini after dining. Mrs. Schmitter, who has been visiting Paym, and Mrs. Rose in Olongapo, returned to her home in Manila Saturday.

DEFENSES OF THE DELAWARE.

Fort Mott, N.J., Dec. 29, 1913.

The departure of the 81st Company for the Canal Zone has been the motive for a number of very enjoyable social affairs. Sunday afternoon Mrs. M. F. Harmon gave a charmingly appointed tea in compliment to the officers of the 81st. Mrs. J. P. Tracy poured tea and Mrs. L. S. Edwards served the sherbet. The honored guests were Capt. Alfred Hasbrouck and Lieuts. J. F. Walker, H. C. Allen and W. A. Borden.

The preceding Thursday evening a farewell ball was given for the enlisted men of the 81st Company by the remaining companies of the Defenses. Col. and Mrs. Harmon led the grand march and all the officers and their wives from Fort Du Pont were in attendance for the first part of the evening.

Christmas morning Capt. and Mrs. H. S. Purnell were at home to the garrisons of both posts, following their custom of serving eggnog at this time. The children at Du Pont had a gala Christmas Day, being entertained by Capt. and Mrs. R. M. Mitchell, Capt. and Mrs. L. S. Edwards and Capt. and Mrs. L. S. Ryan in the morning and Major and Mrs. J. P. Tracy in the afternoon.

At Fort Mott Christmas exercises were held in the old commissary store room, prettily decorated with greens and an elaborately decorated tree. Songs and recitations by the children preceded the arrival of Santa Claus and the distribution of gifts. The evening was in charge of Chaplain Marvin, Capt. A. M. Mason, Mrs. C. Thomas-Stahle, Mrs. Herbert Freeland and Mrs. R. E. Haines.

Mr. and Mrs. James Thompson, Misses Hilda and Alice Thompson, of Lemont, Pa., are guests for the holidays of Lieut. and Mrs. C. Thomas-Stahle. Lieut. and Mrs. Kenneth Harmon arrived from New York on Christmas and are guests of Col. and Mrs. Harmon, while Herbert Harmon, a cadet at West Point, is spending his Christmas furlough with his parents at Du Pont. Lieut. and Mrs. A. W. Ford have as their guests Mrs. Ford's mother and sister, Mrs. Charles Williams and Miss Williams, and her grandmother, Mrs. Ogleby, from Washington, D.C.

Lieut. and Mrs. D. M. Ashbridge had Christmas dinner for Mrs. Sarah Ashbridge, Mr. T. L. Ashbridge and Mr. Alfred Sanpe, of Philadelphia, Mrs. E. C. Reybold, of Delaware City, and Henry Reybold, of Wilmington. Mrs. F. A. Edwards arrived this week from Tacoma, Wash., for a visit with her daughter, Mrs. F. W. Clark, and Captain Clark, at Du Pont. Little Miss Louise Clark returned with her grandmother after a stay of some months in Tacoma. Miss Clark is also the guest of her brother, Captain Clark.

Several affairs were given at Fort Mott in honor of Capt. and Mrs. R. V. D. Corp, who recently left with their family for station at Fort Pickens, Fla. Lieut. and Mrs. C. Thomas-Stahle gave a dinner for them, as did Capt. and Mrs. A. M. Mason and Lieut. and Mrs. R. E. Haines. The last evening before their departure Dr. and Mrs. Herbert L. Freeland gave a musical, Dr. Freeland reading "Enoch Arden" to Straus's musical setting rendered by Mrs. Freeland. Mrs. A. W. Ford entertained the Fort Mott Thimble Club on Thursday. Mrs. D. M. Ashbridge, of Du Pont, was guest of honor.

Capt. and Mrs. C. E. N. Howard and family have arrived at Mott and are occupying the quarters vacated by Captain Corp. Mrs. R. E. Haines entertained the Mott ladies and their guests on Friday afternoon. Lieuts. R. S. Oberly, B. S. Du Bois and E. B. Hochwald are away on Christmas leaves.

Mrs. Thomas Serrickson of Salem gave a dancing party on Friday. Going in from Fort Mott were Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, the Misses Thompson, Miss Williams, Lieut. and Mrs. Haines, Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas-Stahle and Lieutenant Ford.

TENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Camp E. S. Otis, Canal Zone, Dec. 22, 1913.

Col. H. A. Greene, of Camp Otis, and H. A. Harding, of Washington, D.C., were speakers on Sunday, Dec. 14, at the Gamboa stockade penitentiary. The 10th Infantry band played several selections and this, together with the cheerful words of the speakers, aided much in inspiring hope in the breasts of the prisoners.

Lieut. A. J. White received the sad news on Monday of the death of his father at Chambersburg, Pa.

Mrs. Charles E. Swartz returned from Ancon Hospital to her quarters in camp on Monday. Lieut. and Mrs. A. D. Cummings had dinner Tuesday for Capt. and Mrs. Gowen, Capt. and Mrs. Ingram and Capt. and Mrs. Eskridge.

On Wednesday afternoon the 3d Battalion was inspected in heavy marching order on the parade ground, by the regimental commander. The battalion was not only inspected as to equipment, but also as to their knowledge of the drill in close and extended order.

The exploration ship Fram, which has been anchored in Colon Harbor for some time, hoping to pass through the canal, on its way to San Francisco, where Captain Amundsen and several other scientists will be taken aboard previous to departure for the Arctic regions, weighed anchor on Monday and will go via the Horn. Captain Neilson and Lieutenant Doxwray, officers of the Fram, were greatly enjoyed during their several visits to Camp Otis, and they take with them the kindest memories of their many friends in this regiment.

The First Division of the Submarine Flotilla of the United States Navy has arrived in Colon Harbor from Guantnamo, Cuba, and will be stationed in Isthmian waters indefinitely. Officers with the division are Lieut. R. S. Edwards in command; Ensign Manahan, Lieut. J. W. Rankin, Ensigns T. E. Van Motre, F. A. Daubin, L. Hancock, Jr., D. J. Friedell, P. T. Wright, C. M. Elder, G. L. Dickson, G. A. Root and P. A. Surg. A. J. Toulon, Asst. Paymr. D. T. Chalmers, and Paymr. Clerk L. A. Klauer.

On Friday Lieut. and Mrs. Harry G. Ford gave a beautiful dinner at the Tivoli Hotel in Ancon in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Parke, of Ocean Grove, Cal., their house guests. The table was beautifully decorated with double red hibiscus, poinsettias and mistletoe and the place-cards held a very jolly looking Santa Claus, wishing each guest a "Merry Christmas." The guests besides the host and hostess and Mr. and Mrs. Parke were Col. and Mrs. Greene, Colonel Blauvelt, Capt. and Mrs. Whithrow, Capt. and Mrs. Ingram, Capt. and Mrs. Coleman, Capt. and Mrs. Gowen and Captain Humber.

Mrs. Rogers, wife of Captain Rogers, who was in Ancon Hospital with appendicitis, has gone to the Island of Taboga to recuperate. Her son-in-law, Lieut. Franklin Sibert, who has been in Ancon Hospital, receiving treatment for malarial fever, also has gone to Taboga, accompanied by his wife. They will remain there a few weeks. Mrs. A. M. Jones, with her four-months' old baby, is spending a few weeks at Taboga. Lieutenant Jones spent the week-end on the island with his family.

Lieut. and Mrs. W. L. Reed, who spent the week-end in Colon as guests of Dr. and Mrs. Williamson, attended the dance at the new Washington Hotel on Saturday evening, given by the regiment. Besides the usual decorations of palm leaves, regimental colors, and Japanese shaded electric lights, there was an attractive corner table, which held the dance programs, and in the center a daintily decorated and illuminated Christmas tree. The Misses Dorothy Gowen and Katharine Collins presided at this table and gave out the programs. Those from camp enjoying the hop were Col. and Mrs. Greene, Major and Mrs. Gerhardt, Major and Mrs. Ford, Capt. and Mrs. Stahle, Major and Mrs. Comly, Major and Mrs. Haines, Capt. and Mrs. Ingram, Capt. and Mrs. Coleman, Capt. and Mrs. Gowen and Captain Humber.

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Capt. and Mrs. Whitworth, Capt. and Mrs. Stokes, Capt. and Mrs. Cocheu, Capt. and Mrs. Gowen, Capt. and Mrs. Collins, Capt. and Mrs. Ingram, Capt. and Mrs. Coleman, Capt. and Mrs. Merrill, Lieut. and Mrs. Eichelberger, Captain MacArthur, Lieut. and Mrs. Harry G. Ford, Lieut. and Mrs. Kennedy, Lieut. and Mrs. Marshburn, Lieut. and Mrs. Cron, Lieut. and Mrs. Carrithers, Lieutenants Hoh, Beuret, Maloney and Gruber, and Misses Wilbur and Burningham. Out-of-town guests were Mr. and Mrs. Schildhauer, of Culebra, guests of Lieutenant Hoh; Surg. and Mrs. C. J. Decker, U.S.N., guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Eichelberger; Lieut. and Mrs. Vandergift, of Camp Elliott, guests of Capt. and Mrs. Merrill; Captain Beaumont, of Camp Elliott, guest of Capt. and Mrs. Collins, and Dr. Massenburg, from Maryland, of Santo Domingo Hospital, guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Marshburn. Before the dance Capt. and Mrs. Coleman had dinner for Major and Mrs. Ford, Colonel Blauvelt, Capt. and Mrs. Merrill, Mr. and Mrs. Parke and Captain Beaumont, U.S.M.C.

Lieut. and Mrs. Marshburn had as their dinner guests before the dance Dr. Massenburg and Miss Wilbur. After the dance Capt. and Mrs. Merrill entertained Col. and Mrs. Greene, Capt. and Mrs. Collins, Capt. and Mrs. Stokes, Capt. and Mrs. Gowen and Capt. and Mrs. Coleman at a delicious supper. Mrs. James M. Lockett is suffering from an attack of malarial fever.

Miss Ada C. Frisbee, daughter of Sergeant Frisbee, of the band, won the popularity contest, which has been conducted by the Panama Morning Journal. The prize consisted of \$200, and she will use this to start her advanced studies in an Oregon College at McMinnville. Miss Frisbee has been doing excellent work in the schools at Empire, standing high in her studies.

Victor A. Logan, Company G, was drowned near Camp Otis Dec. 15. His company was engaged in field exercises, and while passing through the jungle Private Logan attempted to cross what seemed to be a shallow pond, a place filled by the backing up of Gatun Lake, but which proved to be very deep. He was an excellent swimmer, but on account of having a rifle and other field equipment, he was handicapped and besides it is thought he became entangled in the long grass that grew in the water. His comrades made every effort to rescue him but without avail. Later in the day Private Brendle, Company G, was accidentally drowned in almost the same spot. He had been posted on a rise of land to receive and transmit signals with instructions to return at a given time, and his absence was not noticed until retreat, when a mounted patrol was sent out and the body was found.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., Dec. 27, 1913.

The bachelors of the 6th Field Artillery gave tea Saturday at Randolph Hall. Lieut. and Mrs. Bradley were the chaperones, tea being poured by Mrs. Bradley. The guests were Misses Weir, Kuntz, Welsh, Clough, Rumbough, Elizabeth Rumbough, the Misses Curtis, Lieutenants Quekemeyer, Peyton, Sands, Capron, Rumbough, Finch, Erwin, Anderson, von Holtendorff and George. Col. and Mrs. J. A. Gaston gave a delightful dinner party Saturday, in compliment to Mrs. Feeter and for Col. and Mrs. Raymond, Capt. and Mrs. Lloyd, Capt. and Mrs. Forsyth and Captain Kilbrett.

Capt. and Mrs. J. N. Munro had dinner Saturday for Lieut. and Mrs. Barry and Lieut. and Mrs. Warden. Lieut. and Mrs. Follett Bradley had dinner Saturday for the Misses Wier and Kuntz, Lieutenants Rumbough and Peyton.

Saturday evening a fancy dress dance was held in place of the usual post hop. Some of the costumes were charming. Spanish maidens and grandees, pietrines and pierrots, clowns, Indians, sailor boys, etc. jostled one another in the merry throng. All were masked for the first half of the program and lots of fun ensued. A buffet supper was served, and dancing continued till a late hour.

Dr. and Mrs. Hill had tea Sunday for Major and Mrs. Farr, Lieut. and Mrs. Marley, Lieut. and Mrs. Ross and Dr. Stokes. Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. Crane had a delightful tea party Monday for Lieut. and Mrs. Smalley, Lieut. and Mrs. Tillson, Lieut. and Mrs. Ross.

A number of ladies spent Tuesday afternoon with Mrs. Gaston, dressing dolls for the Christmas tree. Tea was served by the hostess. Christmas was a very busy and happy day at Fort Riley. The weather was ideal. Lieut. and Mrs. Barry entertained in the morning with delicious eggnog, fruit cake, etc., for Captain Richmond, Mr. and Mrs. Aspinwall, Lieut. and Mrs. Wagner, Lieut. and Mrs. Smalley, Lieut. and Mrs. Ross, Lieut. and Mrs. Warden, Lieutenants Taulbee and Peyton. In the afternoon there was a party for all the children at the post, Santa Claus being the guest of honor. The 6th Field Artillery band played number of selections, carols were sung by the Sunday school children, and songs by the Mounted Service School Detachment quartette. At the close of the program Santa Claus arrived, and received a joyous welcome. One portion of the gymnasium was decorated with evergreens, with a beautiful tree in the center, laden with gifts. Here the children gathered around Santa Claus, who had a present for everyone. About 200 children were present. Mrs. Gaston, Mrs. Lloyd, Lieut. and Mrs. Van Deusen, Captain Kilbrett and Lieutenant Crane were the committee who arranged and carried through this enjoyable Christmas party.

Lieut. A. L. P. Sands had luncheon Christmas Day for Mrs. Rumbough, Miss Rumbough, Elizabeth Rumbough, Lieutenants West, Carson and Rumbough. Lieut. and Mrs. E. R. Van Deusen had as their dinner guests Capt. and Mrs. Cornell, Miss Clough and Lieutenant Anderson. Lieut. and Mrs. L.

P. Collins gave a charming Christmas dinner party for Capt. and Mrs. Forsyth, Lieut. and Mrs. Tillson.

Capt. and Mrs. C. R. Lloyd's dinner guests that evening were Captains Richmond and Haight. The bachelors of the 6th Field Artillery gave a dinner and dance for all the young girls in the post. Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. Crane entertained the party. Those assembled were the Misses Clough, Ryan, Welsh, Clay, Rumbough, Elizabeth Rumbough, Lieutenants West, Capron, Anderson, Peyton, Sands, Crane, von Holtzen-dorff and Rumbough.

Miss Helene Granger on Friday afternoon entertained at her Christmas tree for Anna Altman, Virginia Doyle, Calbreth Butler, Jack Degen, Nancy Ball, Jack Dickson and Addison Davis; Mrs. Granger served tea to her friends who came in to share the children's fun. Mesdames Marley, Lloyd, Aultman, Doyle, Dickson and Savage, Major and Mrs. O. W. B. Farr, 5th Field Art., spent a few days this week in Kansas City, on their way to their station, Fort Sill. Major Farr has just completed the field officers' course at the Mounted Service School.

Mrs. Stanley Koch is visiting her parents at Fort Leavenworth, and Lieutenant Koch spent Christmas Day there. Mrs. D. E. Aultman and children joined Major Aultman here this week. Mrs. F. C. Doyle and child arrived at Fort Riley recently. Mrs. and Miss Savage are guests of Mrs. T. J. Dickson, in the Artillery post. Lieut. W. W. West, Jr., 13th Cav., arrived Dec. 24. Lieutenant Patten, wife and child have gone to California for the Christmas holidays.

Lieut. L. W. Prunty and family are visiting at his home for the holidays. Col. T. R. Rivers, 13th Cav., left recently for Columbus, N.M., to rejoin his regiment, having completed the field officers' course here. Lieutenants Quekemeyer, Hayden, Waring, McChord, Haverkamp, Moose, Spiller and Harrison are visiting at their various homes for the Christmas vacation.

FIFTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Plattsburg Barracks, Dec. 27, 1913.

Little Maria Chamberlain, who has been attending school in Albany, returned to the post on Friday to spend the holidays with her parents, Major and Mrs. Chamberlain. Christmas week has been unusually gay for the children of the garrison; their festivities began Monday, when little Elizabeth Rutherford celebrated her sixth birthday at the home of her grandmother in Plattsburg, with a most attractive party. Included in the afternoon's entertainment was a large Christmas tree, from which each child received a pretty gift. Her little guests from the post were Fanny Chouinard, Peggy Edwards, Madalene Hopson, Katherine and Louise Twyman, Elizabeth Davis, Margaret and Daniel McCoy, and from town were Margaret Mulgett, Katherine Lobdell, Francis Stetson, Dorothy and Walter Langdon, Ralph Kellogg and Leonard Schiff. Miss Winifred Martin assisted Mrs. Rutherford in entertaining the little folks.

On Christmas Eve the post children had their annual tree at the Administration building, and on Christmas Day Madalene and Billy Hopson had their little friends in to their tree at three o'clock, and later in the afternoon Major and Mrs. Chamberlain had a very elaborate tree for their small daughter, her guests being Fanny Chouinard, Peggy Edwards, Madalene Hopson, Katherine, Louise and Wilford Twyman and Oliver Edwards. In addition to this, the post children, attending the different local Sunday schools, took part in the various entertainments.

Major and Mrs. Stevens and Miss Stevens received on Christmas Day. Their guests included most of the officers and their wives in the post and a number from Plattsburg; the house was artistically decorated in the reds and greens of the season; delicious eggnog was served by Mrs. White.

Major Martin, Captains Davis and McCoy, and Lieutenant Wills returned Christmas Eve from Fort Ethan Allen, to spend Christmas with their families. Lieut. and Mrs. Lawrence are spending a short leave in New York city. Colonel Morton returned on Friday from New York, where he and Mrs. Norton spent their Christmas. Lieutenant Bartholf entertained on Christmas Eve at his mother's home in Plattsburg with an informal dancing party for Lieut. and Mrs. Rutherford, Lieut. and Mrs. White, Lieut. and Mrs. Hopson, Misses Stevens, Lasseigne, McRae, Stewart, Palmer and Shedd, and Lieutenant Edgerly, Fechet, Murray, Waite, Russell and Messrs. McRae, Lasseigne, Enders and Barket. Captain Harbeson gave a dinner on Friday.

The recent deep snow has caused everything to be put on runners, and sleighing is now the favorite amusement; on Christmas night a jolly sleighing party consisted of Misses Stevens, Martin, Lasseigne, McRae, Lieutenant Waite, Bartholf and Murray, Messrs. McRae and Lasseigne, with Lieut. and Mrs. Rutherford as chaperones. Lieut. and Mrs. Francis B. Eastman are receiving congratulations because of the arrival, on Christmas night, of fine baby boy.

FORT TOTTEN.

Fort Totten, N.Y., Dec. 29, 1913.

The holiday season at Fort Totten has been quietly spent, so many members of the garrison being away on leave. Capt. and Mrs. Cooper spent Christmas at Stamford, Conn., with Col. and Mrs. Gibson. Capt. and Mrs. Fenton are in Bridgeport, Conn., until Jan. 1. Lieutenant Stanton left the day before Christmas for Brooklyn, Lieutenant Quinton for Fort Monroe and Lieutenant Baird for Washington.

Major and Mrs. Abernethy entertained Lieutenant King and Mr. Duval at breakfast Christmas morning. Capt. and Mrs. Collins had as their dinner guests Christmas night Dr. and Mrs. Moore and Lieut. and Mrs. Fielden. Capt. and Mrs. Steele entertained Lieutenant Mettler and Miss Wickham. Miss Lilian O'Hara, of Washington, D.C., has been the weekend guest of Major and Mrs. Sarratt. On Sunday Mrs. Abernethy entertained informally at tea for Miss O'Hara. That same evening Capt. and Mrs. Collins had dinner for Miss O'Hara, Lieutenant King, Major and Mrs. Sarratt and Major and Mrs. Abernethy. Col. and Mrs. Cronkhite left on Friday for West Point, to remain until after New Year's. Mrs. Calvert and Miss Dorothy Calvert, of Portland, Maine, are visiting Capt. and Mrs. Percy Bishop.

Over 150 children in the post exchange hall Christmas Eve afternoon screamed with delight at one of the best Santas we have ever had. Sergeant Erickson, of Fort Schuyler, came tumbling down the chimney which had been built for his especial benefit. After brief remarks by Chaplain Headley "Alice in Wonderland" in moving pictures delighted all. Then a fine Christmas tree shone forth, brilliant with electric lights, and old Santa Claus dispensed his many beautiful gifts. One little girl was so overcome by his benevolent appearance that she turned up her sweet face to him for a kiss, which she promptly got. She said she wanted to kiss Santa Claus. We all believe in Santa Claus here after this exhibition of unquestioning trust.

FORT LISCOMB.

Fort Liscom, Alaska, Dec. 19, 1913.

Dr. Alleyne von Schrader, Lieut. Robert G. Sherrard and a number of men from Company G went down to Galena Bay on the Lieut. C. V. Donaldson, Dec. 3, for a three days' hunting trip. Capt. and Mrs. William A. Carleton entertained informally at lily bridge Dec. 4 for Mrs. Alleyne von Schrader, Mrs. Robert G. Sherrard and Capt. Isaac Erwin. Mrs. Harvey G. Sullivan entertained the Ladies' Lilly Bridge Club with an attractive luncheon Dec. 8 at her home in Valdez. The guests were Mrs. Stuart A. Howard, Mrs. Alleyne von Schrader, Mrs. George Walker, Mrs. Ernest C. Dalton, Mrs. Harry Whitley, Mrs. Jesse Martin, Mrs. B. F. Millard and Mrs. Sullivan. The Ladies' Lilly Bridge Club held its usual weekly meeting at the residence of Mrs. Jesse Martin.

The company bowling teams are busy practicing for the annual regimental trophy contest. Company H, at Fort Liscom, won the cup last season, and the men entertain high hopes of being successful again this year. The cup must be

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The malt is a nourishing predigested food—the hops are appetizing, tonical and have a nerve sedative effect—the trifle of alcohol, 4 1-2%, aids digestion.

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Schlitz The Beer That Made Milwaukee Famous.

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won three years in succession before it can become the permanent property of a company.

The Alaska Road Commission office has recently been repainted, repapered and several new windows have been cut in the south wall. The result is very satisfactory and the new appearance is most pleasing.

Lieut. and Mrs. Robert G. Sherrard entertained the officers and ladies of the garrison Dec. 9 with a party at the moving picture show and a delicious supper at their quarters. The guests included Capt. and Mrs. William A. Carleton, Lieut. and Mrs. Stuart A. Howard, Dr. and Mrs. Alleyne von Schrader and Capt. Isaac Erwin. Mrs. Ernest C. Dalton, wife of Dr. Dalton, M.R.C., at Valdez, left for the States on the S.S. Northwestern Dec. 11. Mrs. Dalton accompanied her mother, Mrs. Fuller, who is ill, to visit relatives in Portland, Ore. Capt. and Mrs. William A. Carleton on Dec. 11 gave a ptarmigan dinner in honor of Captain Erwin and Lieut. and Mrs. Robert G. Sherrard.

FORT D. A. RUSSELL.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Dec. 26, 1913.

Just as the post was getting fairly straightened out from the big storm of the first of month, another big blizzard arrived Dec. 19 and closed all traffic, including street cars, for the day. Fortunately this storm was of shorter duration and by night the roadways had again been opened up.

Verling Hart, son of Capt. V. K. Hart, has arrived from the University of Colorado to spend the holidays with his parents. His parents have arranged numerous entertainments for him during his stay, among the most delightful of which was big sleighing party.

Dr. and Mrs. Howard McC. Snyder had dinner Tuesday in honor of Miss Emily Berry and Dr. Sherwood. The table centerpiece was a small tree filled with glittering trifles and lighted by candles. The guests were Miss Berry, Miss Lucy Berry, Miss Helen Abbott, of Cheyenne, Dr. Sherwood, Dr. Baylis and Mr. Carey Abbott. Following the dinner a number of young people were invited in and dancing was enjoyed until midnight.

Major and Mrs. William W. Reno entertained Christmas Eve in honor of Miss Berry and Dr. Sherwood, who will be married early in January. The house was gracefully decorated with holly, evergreens and Christmas bells. Dancing was indulged in for a time, then the doors of the drawing room were opened, revealing a beautiful Christmas tree with presents for everyone and a shower for the bride and groom-elect. After the distribution of presents, delightful supper was served, Mrs. Reno being assisted by Mrs. Berry and Mrs. Pearson. The guests were many from the post, including Miss Elizabeth Gill, Miss Helen Abbott and Mr. Carey Abbott, from town. Mrs. Berry, wife of Colonel Berry, entertained at dinner on Christmas Day for a number of the young people of the garrison.

Lieut. and Miss Edmunds gave a dinner Christmas evening in honor of the bachelors of the 12th Cavalry. The guests were Capt. Francis Le J. Parker, Lieut. J. E. McDonald and Lieut. H. L. C. Jones. Elizabeth Myer, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. E. A. Myer, had a gorgeous Christmas tree, at which all the children of the garrison were entertained.

Capt. William E. Bennett, 11th Inf., has arrived from Texas City to spend a month's leave with his family. Capt. Llewellyn W. Oliver, 12th Cav., honored his friends with a short visit, en route to his station, Fort Meade, S.D. Mrs.

McGrew, mother of Capt. Milton L. McGrew, has returned after spending two months visiting relatives in Pueblo, Colo. Mr. McGrew will return to Fort Russell within a short time.

THE NAVY.

Corrected up to Dec. 30. Later changes appear elsewhere.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger, Commander-in-Chief. *WYOMING*, battleship—first line, 33 guns. (Flagship and flagship of Rear Admiral Badger.) Capt. James H. Glennon. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

First Division.

Rear Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow, Commander.

Rear Admiral Frank E. Beatty ordered to command.

ARKANSAS, battleship—first line, 33 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Winslow.) Capt. Roy C. Smith. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

DELAWARE, battleship—first line, 10 guns. Capt. William L. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FLORIDA, battleship—first line, 26 guns. Capt. William R. Rush. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NORTH DAKOTA, battleship—first line, 10 guns. Comdr. Orton P. Jackson. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there. Capt. Charles P. Plunkett ordered to command.

UTAH, battleship—first line, 26 guns. Capt. Louis S. Van Duzer. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Clifford J. Boush, Commander.

LOUISIANA, battleship—second line, 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Boush.) Capt. Harry A. Field. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

MICHIGAN, battleship—first line, 8 guns. Capt. Albert P. Niblack. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. Edwin A. Anderson. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

SOUTH CAROLINA, battleship—first line, 8 guns. Capt. Robert L. Russell. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VERMONT, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. George W. Kline. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

Third Division.

Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, Commander.

RODE ISLAND, battleship—second line, 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Fletcher.) Capt. Clarence S. Williams. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

GEORGIA, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. Robert E. Coontz. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEBRASKA, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. Spencer S. Wood. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEW JERSEY, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. Frank K. Hill. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

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THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

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VIRGINIA, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. John C. Leonard. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Henry T. Mayo, Commander. **CONNECTICUT**, battleship—second line, 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Mayo.) At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. **MINNESOTA**, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Capt. Edward Simpson. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. **KANSAS**, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. William B. Fletcher. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. **OHIO**, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Capt. Josiah S. McLean. At the Quarantine Station, off Delaware Breakwater. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. **Torpedo Flotilla.**

Capt. William S. Sims, Commander.

DIXIE (tender to Torpedo Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet), 12 secondary battery guns. Comdr. John K. Robison. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

First Division.

Lieut. William Anerum, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division to the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

FLUSHING (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. William Anerum. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Henry R. Keller. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

PRESTON (destroyer). Ensign David H. Stuart. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

REID (destroyer). Lieut. Emil A. Lichtenstein. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

SMITH (destroyer). Ensign William C. Wickham. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Second Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Frank T. Evans, Commander.

MONAGHAN (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Frank T. Evans. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

PERKINS (destroyer). Ensign Frederick S. Hatch. In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

ROE (destroyer). Ensign Frank T. Leighton. In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

STERETT (destroyer). Ensign Francis P. Traynor. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

TERRY (destroyer). Ensign Bernard O. Wills. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

WALKE (destroyer). Ensign David I. Hedrick. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

Third Division.

Lieut. Comdr. William L. Littlefield, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HENLEY (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. William L. Littlefield. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

DRAYTON (destroyer). Lieut. William D. Puleston. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

McCALL (destroyer). Lieut. George P. Brown. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

MAYRANT (destroyer). Lieut. William T. Conn. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

WARRINGTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Daniel P. Manix. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Fourth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Stafford H. R. Doyle, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PAULDING (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Stafford H. R. Doyle. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

AMMEN (destroyer). Lieut. Charles Belknap. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

BURROWS (destroyer). Lieut. Joseph F. Daniels. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

PATTERSON (destroyer). Lieut. Harold R. Stark. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

TRIPPE (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Frank D. Berrien. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Fifth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. William P. Cronan, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

JOUETT (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. William P. Cronan. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Lieut. Rufus F. Zogbaum ordered to command.

BEALE (destroyer). Lieut. Charles T. Hutchins. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

JENKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. John P. Jackson. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

FANNING (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. William N. Jeffers. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

JARVIS (destroyer). Lieut. William F. Halsey. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Sixth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Harris Laning, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CASSIN (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Harris Laning. At Dry Tortugas, Fla.

CUMMING (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Arthur Crenshaw. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DUNCAN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Charles E. Courtney. At Dry Tortugas, Fla.

Submarine Flotilla.

First Division.

Lieut. Richard S. Edwards, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SEVERN (tender). Ensign Stewart A. Manahan. At Colon.

C-1 (submarine). Ensign Thomas E. Van Metre. At Colon. C-2 (submarine). Ensign Lewis Hancock. At Colon. C-3 (submarine). Lieut. Richard S. Edwards. At Colon. C-4 (submarine). Ensign Freeland A. Daubin. At Colon. C-5 (submarine). Lieut. John W. Rankin. At Colon.

Second Division.

Lieut. Lewis D. Causey, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TONOPAH (tender). Lieut. Robert A. Burg. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

D-1 (submarine). Ensign Miles P. Rebo. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

D-2 (submarine). Lieut. Maurice R. Pierce. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

D-3 (submarine). Ensign Edgar A. Logan. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

E-1 (submarine). Lieut. Lewis D. Causey. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

E-2 (submarine). Ensign Dallas C. Lazure. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Third Division.

OZARK (tender). Lieut. Lee P. Warren. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

G-1. Lieut. Kenneth Whiting. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

G-2. Lieut. Ralph Needham. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. George E. Gilm. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Edwin H. De Lany. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

LEBANON (ammunition ship). Chief Btsn. Christian Crane. Sailed Dec. 26 from Hampton Roads for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ONTARIO (tug). Chief Btsn. Stephen McCarthy. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

PATAPSCO (tug). Chief Btsn. Robert Rohanga. At Pensacola, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PATUXENT (tug). Chief Btsn. John P. Judge. At Pensacola, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SAN FRANCISCO (mine depot ship). Comdr. William K. Harrison. At Pensacola, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SOLACE (hospital ship). Med. Instr. Luther L. Von Wedekind. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SONOMA (tug). Chief Btsn. Karl Rundquist. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

VESTAL (repair ship). Comdr. Edward L. Beach. At Pensacola, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Charles S. Joyce. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ATLANTIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral William B. Caperton, Commander-in-Chief. Send mail for the vessels of this fleet to the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

TENNESSEE, armored cruiser. 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Caperton.) Lieut. Comdr. Charles H. Fischer. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Comdr. Louis A. Kaiser ordered to command.

ALABAMA, battleship—second line, 18 guns. Comdr. Julian L. Latimer. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Alabama is in ordinary.

IDAHO, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Lieut. Comdr. John S. Graham. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

ILLINOIS, battleship—second line, 18 guns. Comdr. Julian L. Latimer. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Illinois is in ordinary.

INDIANA, battleship—second line, 12 guns. Comdr. William P. Scott. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Indiana is in ordinary.

IOWA, battleship—second line, 22 guns. Comdr. William P. Scott. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Iowa is in ordinary.

KEARSARGE, battleship—second line, 26 guns. Comdr. Julian L. Latimer. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Kearsarge is in ordinary.

KENTUCKY, battleship—second line, 26 guns. Comdr. Julian L. Latimer. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Kentucky is in ordinary.

MAINE, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Comdr. Milton E. Reed. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Maine is the receiving ship at Philadelphia.

MASSACHUSETTS, battleship—second line, 12 guns. Comdr. William P. Scott. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Massachusetts is in ordinary.

MISSISSIPPI, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Walter G. Roper. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

MISSOURI, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Pope Washington. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

MONTANA, armored cruiser. 20 guns. Comdr. Francis L. Chadwick. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Montana has been ordered placed in full commission. Comdr. Louis A. Nulton ordered to command.

PANTHER (repair ship). Lieut. Louis P. Davis. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Panther is in ordinary.

SALEM, cruiser—third class. Lieut. Comdr. Leigh C. Palmer.

WISCONSIN, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Comdr. William P. Scott. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Wisconsin is in ordinary.

Fleet Auxiliary.

Lieut. Comdr. Frank G. Gross. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

ELCANO, G. 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Sinclair Gannon. At Shanghai, China.

HELENA, G. 6 guns. Comdr. George R. Marvell. At Shanghai, China.

QUIROS, G. 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. John J. Hannigan. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

SAMAR, G. 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Cleveland McCauley. At Shanghai, China.

VILLALOBOS, G. 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. John M. Poole. At Shanghai, China.

Third Division.

CALLAO, gunboat, 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. William L. Beck. At Hong Kong, China.

PISCATAQUA (tug). Lieut. Lawrence P. Treadwell. At Olongapo, P.I.

WILMINGTON, gunboat, 8 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Provoost Babin. At Hong Kong, China.

Fourth Division.

MONADNOCK, monitor, 6 guns. Lieut. Frank Rorschach. In first reserve at Olongapo, P.I.

MONTEREY, monitor, 4 guns. Ensign William M. Quigley. In first reserve at Olongapo, P.I.

PAMPANGA, gunboat. Ensign Grady B. Whitehead. At Olongapo, P.I.

Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Cyrus W. Cole, Commander.

Address mail for the boats of the Asiatic Torpedo Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Division.

Lieut. Raymond A. Spruance, Commander.

POMPEY (tender). Lieut. Nelson H. Goss. At Olongapo, P.I.

BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Raymond A. Spruance. At Olongapo, P.I.

BARRY (destroyer). Lieut. Charles S. Keller. At Olongapo, P.I.

CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Ensign Eugene M. Woodson. At Olongapo, P.I.

DALE (destroyer). Lieut. Fred T. Berry. At Olongapo, P.I.

DECATUR (destroyer). Lieut. Ernest Durr. At Olongapo, P.I.

First Submarine Division.

Lieut. Selah M. La Bounty, Commander.

MOHICAN (tender). Ensign Joseph R. Mann. At Manila, P.I.

A-2 (submarine). Ensign Gerard Bradford. At Manila, P.I.

A-4 (submarine). At Manila, P.I.

A-6 (submarine). Ensign John L. Riheldaffer. At Manila, P.I.

Second Submarine Division.

CHEYENNE (tender). Lieut. Kenneth Heron. At San Francisco, Cal.

H-1, Lieut. Henry M. Jensen. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

H-2, Lieut. Howard H. J. Benson. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Third Submarine Division.

CORONADO (tender). Lieut. Charles E. Courtney. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

H-3, Lieut. Charles E. Courtney. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Fourth Submarine Division.

SEVERN (tender). Ensign Stewart A. Manahan. At Colon.

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AJAX, fuel ship, merchant complement. Thorwald Lundberg, master. At Olongapo, P.I. RAINBOW, transport, 14 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Daniel W. Wurtsbaugh. At Shanghai, China. The flag of Rear Admiral Nicholson has been transferred temporarily from the Saratoga to the Rainbow. WOMPATUCK (tug). Chief Btsn. Birney O. Halliwell. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

ALBATROSS. Lieut. Comdr. Henry B. Soule. Engaged in survey work for Bureau of Fisheries. Address: care of P.S., San Francisco, Cal. AMPHITRITE, monitor. Chief Btsn. Patrick Shanahan. At New Orleans, La. Address there. The Amphitrite is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Louisiana Naval Militia. ANNAPOLIS, gunboat, 6 guns. Comdr. Henry J. Ziegemeier. At Acapulco, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal. ARETHUSA, fuel ship, merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. BIRMINGHAM, cruiser—third class, 8 guns. Comdr. Benjamin F. Hutchinson. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there. BRUTUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. Sailed Dec. 27 from Norfolk, Va., for the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. BUFFALO (transport), 6 guns. Comdr. Montgomery M. Taylor. At Panama. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. CAESAR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Francis N. Le Cain. At Pensacola, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. CHESTER, cruiser—third class, 8 guns. Comdr. William A. Moffett. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. CHICAGO, cruiser—second class, 18 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Robert A. Abernathy. At Boston, Mass. Address there. The Chicago is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Massachusetts Naval Militia. CLEVELAND, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Lieut. John J. McCracken. In first reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. The Cleveland is the receiving ship at Mare Island. CYCLOPS, fuel ship, merchant complement. George Worley, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. DENVER, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Comdr. Ashley H. Robertson. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. DES MOINES, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Comdr. Andrew T. Long. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. DOLPHIN, gunboat, 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Ralph Earle. Sailed Dec. 26 from Santiago, Cuba, for Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. EAGLE, converted yacht, 2 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Aubrey K. Shoup. Surveying on the coast of Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. At Kingston, Jamaica, for holidays. HANCOCK (transport). Comdr. Arthur L. Willard. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. HANNIBAL (surveying ship). Comdr. George N. Hayward. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. HECTOR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Robert B. Powers, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. JASON, fuel ship, merchant complement. Arthur M. Whitton, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. JUPITER, fuel ship. Comdr. Joseph M. Reeves. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. JUSTIN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Henry T. Meriwether, master. Sailed Dec. 26 from San Diego, Cal., for Mazatlan, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal. MARBLEHEAD, cruiser—third class. Lieut. Comdr. William V. Tomb. At San Francisco, Cal. Address there. The Marblehead is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the California Naval Militia. MARIETTA, gunboat, 6 guns. Chief Btsn. George E. McHugh. The Marietta is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the New Jersey Naval Militia with headquarters at Hoboken, N.J. Address there. MARS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Arthur B. Randall, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. MAYFLOWER, converted yacht, 6 secondary battery guns. Comdr. William D. MacDougall. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there. MONTGOMERY (torpedo experimental ship). Comdr. Louis A. Kaiser. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there. NANSHAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. William D. Prudeaux, master. At San Diego, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal. NASHVILLE, gunboat, 8 guns. Comdr. Louis M. Nulton. At Santo Domingo City. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. Comdr. Lucius A. Bostwick ordered to command. NEPTUNE, fuel ship, merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. NEREUS (fuel ship), merchant complement. Joseph H. Hutchinson, master. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. NERO, fuel ship, merchant complement. William J. Kelton, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there. NORTH CAROLINA, armored cruiser, 20 guns. Capt. Frank W. Kellogg. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. The North Carolina is the receiving ship at Boston. ORION, fuel ship, merchant complement. Fred E. Horton, master. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. PADUCAH, gunboat, 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Henry L. Wyman. Surveying off the southern coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. At Kingston, Jamaica, for holidays. PETREL, gunboat, 4 guns. Comdr. Stephen V. Graham. At Santiago de Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. PRAIRIE, transport, 10 guns. Comdr. Herman O. Stickney. At Pensacola, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. PROTEUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. RALEIGH, cruiser, third class, 11 guns. Comdr. Thomas P. Magruder. At San Blas, Mexico. Send mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal. SATURN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Isaac B. Smith, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there. SCORPION, converted yacht. Lieut. Comdr. Edward McCauley, Jr. At Constantinople, Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. SYLPH, converted yacht, 1 secondary battery gun. Lieut. Christopher R. P. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there. TACOMA, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Comdr. Nathan C. Twining. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. TALLAHASSEE, monitor, 6 guns. Comdr. John B. Patton. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there. VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship). At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there. VICKSBURG, gunboat, 6 guns. Chief Btsn. Frederick R. Hazard. At Tacoma, Wash. Address there. VULCAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. WHEELING, gunboat. Comdr. Sumner E. W. Kittelle. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. YORKTOWN, gunboat, 6 guns. Comdr. George B. Bradshaw. At San Diego, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

MARINE SCHOOL SHIPS.

Loaned by the Navy Department to States.

ADAMS (Public Marine School, of Philadelphia, Pa.) Address Philadelphia, Pa. NEWPORT (Public Marine School, of New York state). Comdr.

In sixty years no Sale like this at "The Linen Store"

At our Annual January Sales heretofore it has been our custom to select certain lines on which we made important reductions. In addition to these important reductions this year we will allow an extra 10% on every article in our entire range of Housekeeping Goods. This means that in many cases the reductions will amount to as much as 30%.

Because of this every one of our 400 patterns in Table Linen is reduced at least 10%.

And "reduced prices" at "The Linen Store" mean reduced prices. Every one knows that!

A price of "\$4.00 reduced from \$5.00" means that the price is really reduced from \$5.00 and that \$5.00 is our regular price and fair value anywhere.

We are as careful regarding the integrity of our advertising as we are about the reliability of our Linens.

The sale includes Table Linens, Bed Linens, Towels, Bed Coverings, Lingerie, Neckwear, Women's Outer Garments, etc.

Illustrated Booklet quoting prices in detail, free on request.

James McCutcheon & Co.

5th Ave., 33d & 34th Sts., N. Y.



Reg. Trade Mark

Edwin H. Tillman, U.S.N., retired. At dock, foot of East 24th street, N.Y. city. Capt. James R. Driggs, merchant service, ordered to command.

RANGER (Public Marine School, of Boston, Mass.). Comdr. Charles N. Atwater, U.S.N., retired. At Boston, Mass.

RESERVE TORPEDO DIVISIONS.

Reserve Torpedo Division, Annapolis.

At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

Lieut. William D. Brereton, Commander.

Torpedo boats—Bagley, Bailey, Barney and Biddle. The destroyer Worden is at Philadelphia under orders to proceed to Annapolis and join this division.

Reserve Torpedo Division, Charleston.

At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Lieut. James W. Hayward, Commanding.

Torpedo boats—Dahlgren, De Long, Shubrick, Thornton and Tingey; submarine B-1, and the cruiser Olympia, which is used as a barracks for the men of the group.

Reserve Torpedo Division, Mare Island.

At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Lieut. John E. Pond, Commander.

Destroyers—Hopkins, Hull, Lawrence and Preble. Torpedo boats—Farragut and Goldsborough.

Reserve Torpedo Division, Newport.

At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.

Destroyer—Macdonough. Torpedo boats—Blakely, Dupont and Morris. The Morris is at the Brooklyn Yard under repair.

TUGS IN COMMISSION.

NAVAJO. Chief Gun. Charles B. Babson. At the naval station, Honolulu, H.T. Address there.

OSCEOLA. Btsn. Thomas Macklin. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PEORIA. Btsn. Thomas James. At the navy yard, Key West, Fla. Address there.

POTOMAC. Btsn. Thomas J. Wilkinson. Sailed Dec. 26 from Key West, Fla., for the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

UNCAS. Chief Btsn. John Danner. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

CLEVELAND (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. See "Cleveland" under "Special Service."

The Manila is an auxiliary to the Cleveland.

CHARLESTON (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. See "Charleston" under "Pacific Reserve Fleet." The Philadelphia is an auxiliary to the Charleston.

CONSTITUTION (stationary training ship). Capt. Roger Welles. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

CUMBERLAND (station ship). Lieut. Merritt S. Corning. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FRANKLIN (receiving ship). Comdr. Archibald H. Scales. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Franklin.

HARTFORD (station ship). Comdr. Warren J. Terhune. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

INTREPID (station ship). Lieut. Francis D. Pryor. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

MAINE (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. See "Maine" under "Atlantic Reserve Fleet."

NORTH CAROLINA (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. See "North Carolina" under "Special Service."

PRINCETON (station ship). Comdr. Clark D. Stearns. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samos. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

REINA MERCEDES (station ship). Comdr. William W. Phelps. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there. The Boxer is an auxiliary to the Reina Mercedes.

SOUTHERN (receiving and prison ship). Chief Btsn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Topeka is an auxiliary to the Southern.

SUPPLY (station ship). Lieut. John P. Miller. At the naval station, Guam. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal. Lieut. Robert Henderson ordered to command.

WASHINGTON, armored cruiser, 20 guns. (Receiving ship.)

At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there. Capt. Edward W. Eberle ordered to command.

FISH COMMISSION STEAMER.

FISH HAWK. Btsn. James J. O'Brien. At Norfolk, Va. Address there.

TUGS.

Accomac, Boston. Active, Mare Island.

Alice, Norfolk. Apache, Iona Island, N.Y.

Choctaw, Washington. Hercules, Norfolk.

Iroquois, San Diego, Cal. Iwana, Boston.

Massasoit, Norfolk. Modoc, Philadelphia.

Mohawk, Norfolk. Narkeets, New York.

Standish, Annapolis. Tecumseh, Washington.

Traffic, New York. Transfer, New York.

Triton, Washington. Pawnee, New York.

Pawtucket, Puget Sound. Penacook, Portsmouth, N.H.

Pentucket, New York. Pontiac, New York.

Rapido, Cavite. Rocket, Norfolk.

Samoset, Philadelphia. Sabago, Charleston, S.C.

Sioux, Boston. Sotomo, Puget Sound.

Vigilant, San Francisco, Cal. Unadilla, Mare Island.

Waban, Guantanamo Bay. Wahneta, Norfolk.

Miantonomoh, Philadelphia. Minneapolis, Philadelphia.

Brooklyn, Philadelphia. Oneida, Port Royal, S.C.

Castine, Boston. Panay, Cavite.

Columbia, Philadelphia. Portsmouth, Norfolk.

Constitution, Boston. Prometheus, Mare Island, Cal.

General Alava, Cavite. Relief, Olongapo.

Leonidas, Portsmout, N.H. Sterling, Norfolk.

Manly, Annapolis. Terror, Philadelphia.

Vessels out of Commission.

Baltimore, Charleston, S.C. Miantonomoh, Philadelphia.

Brooklyn, Philadelphia. Minneapolis, Philadelphia.

Castine, Boston. Oneida, Port Royal, S.C.

Columbia, Philadelphia. Panay, Cavite.

Constitution, Boston. Portsmouth, Norfolk.

General Alava, Cavite. Prometheus, Mare Island, Cal.

Relief, Olongapo.

Sterling, Norfolk.

Terror, Philadelphia.

Vessels loaned to Naval Militia.

Hawk, Buffalo, N.Y. Huntress, St. Louis.

Isla de Luzon, St. Louis, Mo. Machias, New Haven, Conn.

Mackenzie, Key West, Fla.

Rodgers, Boston, Mass.

Sandoval, Rochester, N.Y.

Somers, Baltimore, Md.

Stranger, New Orleans, La.

Sylvia, Washington, D.C.

Vixen, Camden, N.J.

Wasp, New York city.

Wolverine, Erie, Pa.

Yantic, Hancock, Mich.

STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

(Continued from page 550.)

23d Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

24th Inf. (colored).—In Philippines—address Manila, P.I. arrived Jan. 1, 1912. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I. Hqrs. and Cos. A, B, I, K, L and M. Camp McGrath, Batangas; C, D, E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Corregidor Island, P.I.

25th Inf. (colored).—Entire regiment at Schofield Bks., Honolulu, H.T.—arrived January, 1913.

26th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

27th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

28th Inf.—Entire regiment at Galveston, Texas.

29th Inf.—Hqrs. and Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Jay, N.Y.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Porter, N.Y.; I, K, L and M and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.

30th Inf.—Hqrs., band, Cos. I, K, L and M, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; Cos. A and D, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; Cos. B and C, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska; Cos. G and H, Ft. Liscum, Alaska; Cos. E and F, Ft. Davis, Alaska.

Puerto Rico Regiment.—Hqrs. and A, B, C, D, F and G and Machine-gun Platoon, San Juan, P.R.; E and H, Henry Bks., Cayey, P.R.

Philippine Scouts.—Cos. 1 to 52, Manila, P.I.

All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed simply Manila, P.I., and not to the stations outside that city mentioned.

Care should be taken to add the company, troop or battery to the organization a man belongs to in sending mail matter.

The Pre-eminent Cuvées of Champagne



quite as safe as his earlier constructions, and set out upon the building of the ship with a certain amount of hesitation, although the design of the ship was in other respects very excellent. A gangway was placed inside the ship, the cars were drawn up close to the balloon, and the forward engine car carrying two motors was provided with a large wind screen to protect the passengers from the rush of air. The question is, Which of these three factors caused the explosive gas mixture to enter into the engine car? "The most fatal error in the construction was the provision of the screens. A dead space is formed behind these, in which air and hydrogen may accumulate. The catastrophe of the 'L-II' can therefore," according to Dr. Eckner, "be explained only as follows: The airship rising rapidly gave off a large quantity of gas. An explosive mixture was drawn into the forward engine car and was ignited by the flame of the carburetor or some other similar cause. Once this source of danger is realized, the remedy for it is not far to seek. Provision must once more be made as on former occasions for good ventilation over the engines, regardless of the comfort of the passengers. If this is properly attended to, future airships will be as safe from explosion as former models. Perhaps it will be as well to go a step further and to cause the escaping gases to leave the balloon at a point where they are not dangerous to it."

A new device for night firing has been brought out in Germany. It consists of an electric torch fixed to the barrel of a rifle, with lenses such as to throw a narrow pencil of intense light to the front. The soldier has only to throw the disc of light steady on his opponent while he presses the trigger, and the bullet should strike the mark. The range of the light is limited by the weight of the accumulators which can be carried on the weapon; thus it is stated that an electric torch weighing seven ounces is fully effective at forty yards.

According to the Paris scientific journal, *La Nature*, the Krupp works are offering a new field gun which is thought successfully to evade the Hague agreement against the use in war of "projectiles having for their sole purpose the spreading of asphyxiating or deleterious gases." The bomb fired by this gun on exploding scatters fragments of metal as well as liberates gases which stifle men and other animals within a certain area. Thus the diffusion of deadly gases is not its "sole" purpose. A practical difficulty of using the idea of the Chinese "stink-pot" in modern warfare, except in the defense of fortified places or in long-drawn siege operations, has been the weight of the guns required to fire these bulky missiles. A young engineer in the Krupp service has avoided this difficulty by devising a missile which virtually recurs to the form and mechanical principles of some used before the invention of gunpowder. It is big, globular "gas-bomb" is outside the gun when fired, and rests on a steel shaft which fits the bore of the gun and transmits the shock of the explosion of the charge to the bomb. Thus the missile is, in effect, an ancient "crossbow bolt." Having to provide a gun only large enough to admit into its bore the "tail" of the bomb, the German inventor and the Krupp works are able to make that gun light enough for quick movement over the battlefield.

The *Japan Gazette* records the death, Nov. 22, 1913, at the age of seventy-seven, of Prince Keiki Tokugawa, the fifteenth and last of the Shoguns. The Shogunate government was founded by Ieyasu Tokugawa in 1600 and in 1868 the last Shogun voluntarily stepped down from what was really an autocracy and handed over the reins of government to the Imperial Court. The greatness of that surrender, as a patriotic act for the good of his country, is dwelt upon by the *Gazette*.

No official protest has been made, either in Paris or St. Petersburg, says the *Army and Navy Gazette*, London, against General von Sanders's appointment as the commander of the 1st Turkish Army Corps and president of the Military Inspection Commission of the Turkish army. "The large powers given to Gen. Liman von Sanders and the members of the Supreme Court at Constantinople, have, however, caused a considerable amount of annoyance on the banks of both the Seine and Neva. The General is to rank as a general of division in the Turkish army, and is to be accompanied by a large staff of German officers. The Irahdah appointing him is about to be, if it has not already been, issued. This appointment has been viewed unfavorably in other places besides Paris and St. Petersburg. Many Turkish officers are opposed to the reorganization of their army by Christian officers. They consider "at the passionate belief of most Moslems in their *fan* as a military asset not to be lightly considered. The instance their own Sultans and Oliver Cromwell as examples of men who knew how to utilize the strong force of religious enthusiasm, which they allege is lost by the appointment of Christian over-lords in the Turkish army. Gen. Ismail Hakkı Pasha, who was *be* led to Trebizond last summer, has *pro* *statinople* under a military escort. M. *He* *ostkoff* is still in friendly communication with Berlin on the appointment of the military mission to Turkey."

Gen. Nicholas Ivanovich Grodekoff, once Russian military commander-in-chief in the Far East, and who assisted General Skobelev in the conquest of Turkestan, died Dec. 26 in St. Petersburg. General Grodekoff, who succeeded General Linevich in command of the Russian forces in the Far East after the Japanese War, rose to fame during the Central Asian campaign under Skobelev. His name was connected with the massacres of Chinese along the Amur River during the Boxer uprising in 1900, but Grodekoff personally denied any responsibility for the slaughter at Blagodetschensk and demanded the punishment of the subordinate commander in direct charge of the troops there. Emperor Nicholas gave Grodekoff a golden sword set with brilliants and bearing the inscription: "For the victory of 1900 in North Manchuria." Grodekoff was born in 1843 and entered upon his military studies in 1862. In his official career he had been connected with the Berlin Conference, and had paid a visit to England. He was counted one of the most experienced of Russian generals.

A sentence of forty-three days' imprisonment has been pronounced by a court-martial at Strassburg, Germany, on Lieut. Baron von Forstner, of the 99th Infantry, who was found guilty on a charge of cutting down with his saber a lame shoemaker of Zabern, Alsace, on Dec. 2. The charge was wilful assault and causing great bodily harm by the illegal use of his weapon. A penitentiary sentence for an officer involves the loss of his commission. The accused argued that he acted in self-defense. Colonel van Reuter, commander of the 99th, said he had instructed his officers to act aggressively, for a Prussian officer must not permit disrespect to be shown him. He had threatened to bring them before a court of honor if they did not follow his instructions, and he had advised Lieutenant von Forstner to use both saber and revolver, if necessary. The Colonel also admitted that he had ordered the non-coms. and privates, if attacked, to use their weapons and bring down their assailants. The evidence indicated that it was highly doubtful whether the shoemaker was at all culpable. Only one cadet asserted he had heard the lame man say, "Wait, youngster; you'll be done up yet," but the court evidently disbelieved him. An appeal has been entered.

"The German workingman of to-day," according to a statesman of the Fatherland, quoted in the *Literary Digest* from *La Liberté* (Paris), "is convinced that the economic supremacy of Germany, on which his own prosperity is based, depends on the powers of the army, and especially of the navy, whose prestige secures an outlet and a market for national industries. It is this frame of mind that compels the great leaders of the Social Democracy to vote in the Reichstag for the ministry laws and led the recent Socialist Congress at Jena to take an attitude and pass motions which delighted the Kaiser above every one. * * * Germany is solidly united in aspiring after the creation of a greater Germany. This is the keystone on which all classes are cemented by patriotic enthusiasm whose tendency grows more and more decided toward increased militarism."

In his expert report on the disaster to the Zeppelin airship "L-II" Dr. Eckner concludes that the accident to this vessel was brought on by the peculiarities of its construction. In point of fact the new type of the "L-II" was the subject of serious discussions between Count Zeppelin and his experts, as well as those of the navy, and Count Zeppelin did not regard this type as being

quite as safe as his earlier constructions, and set out upon the building of the ship with a certain amount of hesitation, although the design of the ship was in other respects very excellent. A gangway was placed inside the ship, the cars were drawn up close to the balloon, and the forward engine car carrying two motors was provided with a large wind screen to protect the passengers from the rush of air. The question is, Which of these three factors caused the explosive gas mixture to enter into the engine car? "The most fatal error in the construction was the provision of the screens. A dead space is formed behind these, in which air and hydrogen may accumulate. The catastrophe of the 'L-II' can therefore," according to Dr. Eckner, "be explained only as follows: The airship rising rapidly gave off a large quantity of gas. An explosive mixture was drawn into the forward engine car and was ignited by the flame of the carburetor or some other similar cause. Once this source of danger is realized, the remedy for it is not far to seek. Provision must once more be made as on former occasions for good ventilation over the engines, regardless of the comfort of the passengers. If this is properly attended to, future airships will be as safe from explosion as former models. Perhaps it will be as well to go a step further and to cause the escaping gases to leave the balloon at a point where they are not dangerous to it."

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The *Japan Gazette* records the death, Nov. 22, 1913, at the age of seventy-seven, of Prince Keiki Tokugawa, the fifteenth and last of the Shoguns. The Shogunate government was founded by Ieyasu Tokugawa in 1600 and in 1868 the last Shogun voluntarily stepped down from what was really an autocracy and handed over the reins of government to the Imperial Court. The greatness of that surrender, as a patriotic act for the good of his country, is dwelt upon by the *Gazette*.

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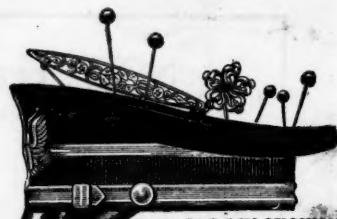


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